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VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Daily Times.

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Launches
NESBITT ELECTRIC
CO. Agents, 33 Fort Street

VOL. 36.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

NO. 101.

And Diamond Jewelry

A gem sparkling on the finger or on the shirt front, lends that intangible air of refinement, distinction and prosperity that makes social conquests quite easy.

No man or woman need be without a diamond when we sell Diamond Rings at low as \$10.00.

Our prices have been made as low as large buying direct from the cutters and cash payments can make them.

Challoner & Mitchell,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS. 47-49 GOVERNMENT ST.

TELETYPE

INDIA & CEYLON

Hudson's Bay Company
Agents For British Columbia.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN
Strictly Fresh
EGGS
25 Cents Dozen
Dixie H. Ross & Co., CASH GROCERS

PLATE-SHEET-FANCY-WIRED GLASS
For store fronts, windows, green-houses, forcing frames, skylights, etc. We carry the largest stock of glass in the Province, and if necessary will send expert workmen to any point to do glazing.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.
PHONE, 404.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE.
Centenary Passes Away in the Alps House, Blackwell's Island, New York.

"Seed Potatoes"
Burpee's Extra Early Rose Seed Potatoes now ready at
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market, Tel. 413.

IRISH HOME RULE.
Liberal Leader Says It Will Be Eventually Conceded by the Unionist Party.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Guests in Hotel Forced to Make Their Escapes in Night Clothes.

BOYD ACQUITTED.
Honolulu, March 7.—The trial of Superintendent of Public Works John H. Boyd, who was accused of irregularities in his accounts, has resulted in his acquittal. The remaining charges pending against him have been withdrawn by the prosecuting attorney.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZED.
Report That Twenty Men Lost Their Lives.

BISHOP ROGERS ILL.
Chatham, N. B., March 7.—Bishop Rogers, the first bishop of the Roman Catholic church in this diocese, is critically ill.

CHARGE AGAINST ENSIGN.
Alleged Neglect of Duty Which Resulted in Death of Ensign on Battleship Massachusetts.

Pennacola, Fla., March 7.—The court-martial trial of Ensign M. Wortman for alleged neglect of duty resulting in the death of eight men of the battleship Massachusetts, convened at the navy yard yesterday, with Rear-Admiral Wm. G. Wise as president, and Lieut.-Commander Cameron Winslow, of the bureau of navigation, as judge advocate.

Ensign Wortman pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications.

Lieut.-Commander R. A. Fiske testified that on the date of the explosion the Massachusetts was engaged in target practice off Cuba. He saw volumes of smoke issuing from the ship's turret and saw men taken out badly burned. The breach plugs of both guns were open and the shells were in the guns. As the gun crew had been properly drilled he did not think it necessary for the turret officer to witness the firing.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

BILL FOR LINE IS READY FOR PARLIAMENT

Annual Report of the Fisheries Department Issued—Last Year's Salmon Pack.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, March 7.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill for a railway across the continent has been prepared and is ready to be presented to parliament.

The capital stock of the company is placed at \$75,000,000. The directors are George A. Cox, senator, Toronto; Wm. Gibson, senator, Hamilton; John R. Booth, Ottawa; C. M. Hays, Wm. Walmsworth and Frank Moore, now of the Grand Trunk, Montreal, and Mr. Pellett, Toronto, and others. Details of the bill were given yesterday in the notice applying to parliament for incorporation.

Fishery Report.
The annual report of the fisheries department has just been issued. The canned salmon pack of 1902 showed a great falling off from that of 1901, amounting to 626,000 cases, against 1,247,212 cases in 1901. This decrease is more than accounted for by a difference in the Fraser river sockeye pack, 253,477 cases in 1902, against 900,525 cases in 1901. The Puget Sound sockeye pack, being practically all Fraser river fish, shows an even greater proportionate falling off, 325,593 cases in 1902, against 1,105,090 cases the previous year. While 1902 is so far below yet it compares favorably with 1898, the corresponding year in quadrennial cycle to which, for some mysterious reason, the periodical runs of salmon seem to be subject, the pack in 1898 totalling only 462,551 cases. The shipments of dried salmon for Japanese markets will show an increase for last year of nearly 50 per cent. In 1901 British Columbia showed an increase in value of fish of about three million dollars over the previous year.

Will Investigate.
The government has appointed J. M. Courtney, deputy minister of finance, George Burns, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, and A. T. Kent, Montreal, chartered accountants, as commissioners to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the recent defalcation in the department of militia, and also the methods of keeping accounts in several departments of the government, with a view to ascertaining whether any additional guards and checks can be imposed for the better protection of public interests.

Atlantic Service.
It is understood that the Dominion government will call for tenders for an Atlantic steamship service at 21 and 10 knots.

BANK RESERVES.
New York Stock Market Excited by Today's Statement.

(Associated Press.)
New York, March 7.—The stock market was thrown into confusion today when the bank statement came out showing that surplus reserves of the banks were reduced to less than a million dollars. Operators in stock accepted this as a plain intimation that they will be called on by the banks to make good their holdings of stocks as best they could. The last half hour of trading was very active, and the market closed on a change, with a feeling of uneasiness. The last prices were at or about the lowest.

SALES FOR HOME.
General Booth Leaves New York—Does Not Think Dowie is Worth Answering.

(Associated Press.)
New York, March 7.—General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, sailed for England today for the Campaign. Owing to the injury to his knee there was no demonstration by the local corps. In answer to a question the General said: "Yes, I see that Dowie has condemned me, both for this world and the next. I have no reply to make to him. I long ago made it a rule not to answer attacks on myself and the Army. I do not think Dowie is worth answering."

DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Guests in Hotel Forced to Make Their Escapes in Night Clothes.

(Associated Press.)
Dinorwic, Ont. March 7.—The Dinorwic hotel and post office were burned at 6 o'clock this morning. The occupants had close call, escaping in their night clothes. The fire raged very fiercely, owing to the high wind, and both buildings and contents are a total loss.

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Honolulu, March 7.—The trial of Superintendent of Public Works John H. Boyd, who was accused of irregularities in his accounts, has resulted in his acquittal. The remaining charges pending against him have been withdrawn by the prosecuting attorney.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZED.
Report That Twenty Men Lost Their Lives.

(Associated Press.)
Glenfalls Falls, N. Y., March 7.—It is reported that twenty men were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a ferry boat at Springfield.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

Over Seven Thousand Left England During Months of January and February.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, March 7.—A special cable from London to-day says: "A most remarkable increase is shown in the board of trade emigration returns. The departures of British emigrants during February for Canada number more than double those of last February. The total for the two first months of this year is 7,085, as compared with 3,726 for the two first months of last year. Canada now receives more British emigrants than any other part of the Empire, except South Africa."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Raid on Development Company Premises and Six of the Officers Arrested.

(Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—The police to-day raided the Keystone Development Company, closed the office and arrested six officers on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The company has been in existence about two months, promoting a scheme to procure money upon small monthly payments. Up to date it has issued 3,400 contracts, and it is said that at the present time these contracts will aggregate \$20,400,000 in a year. The books are now being audited, and the hearing has been fixed for next Friday.

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT.

L. H. Cobb Offers \$25,000 to Have Fight in Vancouver.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, March 7.—L. H. Cobb has telegraphed an offer of \$25,000 to the managers to bring off the Jeffries-Corbett fight in Vancouver.

UNPOPULAR MONARCHY.

Demonstrations in Saxony Against Ruler—Sister of Crown Prince Assailed.

(Associated Press.)
Dresden, Saxony, March 7.—Little Prince George, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick, was missing from the palace yesterday, and for several hours his tutors and the household officials were in confusion. The former rumor was that the prince had been abducted by agents of his mother, the former Crown Princess Louise, but the boy was found playing in the park and he told the latter the company would spend \$100,000 to break up the union of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

COMING FIGHTS.

Fitzsimmons Will Meet O'Brien, While Sharkey Is Matched Against Munroe.

(Associated Press.)
Mahoney City, Pa., March 7.—Bob Fitzsimmons, who is in the city, has received and accepted a challenge from Jack O'Brien to fight for the middleweight championship of the world.

EXPLOSION AT CUMBERLAND.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, March 7.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in No. 6 mine at Cumberland this morning. Eight Chinamen were injured. One white man was slightly hurt.

FOR WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

How a Nainaimo Parted With His Watch—Waiting, Still Waiting.

A visitor from Nanaimo is awaiting the return of a watch from which he parted under circumstances just about as amusing as the waiting was peculiar and senseless. He wanted to raise five dollars on the chinometer, but didn't care to apply to a pawnbroker in person, being especially averse to dealing with a European. So he hid himself to the obscure precincts of little Asia and sent an ingenious-looking Chinaman the letter asking him to find him for him a Chinese pawnshop. He returned a few minutes later and said that "he no catches in one place; he try another, and catches all right." The unsophisticated Nainaimo encouraged him to make another attempt, so off John went. He disappeared in the white mist of the Chinatown. Five minutes passed and the gentleman-looking Chinaman came out. Ten minutes slipped into history and still the son of the East remained away. Other Chinamen closely resembling him passed by, but this particular specimen never reappeared. He is still missing, and the man from Nanaimo now feels the force of Bret Harte's oft-quoted rhyme:

COL. HENDERSON DEAD.

Was Director of Military Intelligence in South Africa—Left a Well Known Writer.

(Associated Press.)
London, March 7.—Colonel George P. R. Henderson, director of military intelligence in South Africa, died at Assouan, Egypt, today.

Colonel Henderson, who wrote "The Life of Stonewall Jackson," was writing the history of the South African war, which he has left unfinished. He went to Egypt in bad health with the idea of recuperating.

The papers published long eulogistic obituaries of him, regretting that he did not live to write his contemplated "Life of General Robert E. Lee," for which he had been collecting materials. He also had projected a "Life of Wellington."

ANOTHER PROTOCOL.

Ministers Agree to Terms of Settlement Between Belgium and Venezuela.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, March 7.—Minister Bowen and Baron Marchand to-day signed a Belgium protocol for the settlement of that country's claim against Venezuela. It follows the lines of the American protocol and provides that the Queen of the Netherlands shall name the umpire for the commission.

SIR W. VAN HORNE.

Has Sailed From New York for Havana.

(Associated Press.)
New York, March 7.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the Cuban Pacific Railway and chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, sailed for Havana today.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

(Associated Press.)
London, March 7.—The February statement of the board of trade shows a decrease of \$5,950,000 in imports, and an increase of \$7,516,000 in exports.

THE STRIKE IS STILL IN PROGRESS

SITUATION IN THE TERMINAL CITY TO-DAY

It Is Expected Nanaimo Miners Will Quit Work If Coal Is Supplied Engines.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, March 7.—The strike against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continues. At the last meeting of the board of trade a letter was read from Mr. Bates, on behalf of the strikers, stating they would submit the matter in dispute to the arbitration of a committee of the board for decision.

Last night a meeting was held of the conciliation committee with a committee of strikers headed by Mr. E. J. Peterson, on behalf of the company. Questions were discussed, and Superintendent Beasley agreed to refer the matters left in dispute to the conciliation committee of the board of trade, and stand by that decision. The strikers refused this arrangement. The strikers also declined yesterday to refer it to any committee other than the brotherhoods in the employ of the company.

Mr. Morpoe issued a statement this morning stating that there was nothing new in the situation, and then reviewed the efforts which he says the officials have made to settle the matter. This is where the matter now stands.

It is not believed here even by union men that, unless something terribly unforeseen occurs, any of the trainmen, engineers or other brotherhoods will join the strike, at least not for the present.

The next move expected here is that the Western Federation of Miners will strike if coal continues to be supplied to the Canadian Pacific locomotives. The strikers declare Calgary and Winnipeg are ready to go out on a call from Vancouver.

Superintendent Beasley in an affidavit to-day specifically denies yesterday's affidavit of ex-Baggage-master Robinson that he told the latter the company would spend \$100,000 to break up the union of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Mr. Bates' Statement.

Mr. Bates announced late this afternoon that another meeting would be held with the board of trade committee in an effort to resume negotiations. He thought the chances were good for a settlement if the company would do what he understood it would. He sent a telegram calling out Calgary and Winnipeg, three hundred men.

Another Strike Threatened.

Indications point to the almost certain strike of carpenters and builders on April 1st. Three months ago the men declared in favor of eight hours a day and forty cents per hour, and the contractors steadfastly refused the change. The men declare they will strike at the beginning of next month if the demand is not met and the entire building operations will be tied up for the remainder of the year.

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"ON COMMANDO!"



JOSEPH THE TREKKER: "OH! THAT JESSE COULD SEE ME NOW!"

"It was startling to-day to see Mr. Chamberlain riding at the head of a veritable Boer commando."—Standard's special correspondent, Jan. 26th, 1903, Pall Mall Gazette.

LEGAL NEWS.

Number of Applications Were Disposed of in Chambers by Mr. Justice Drake.

Mr. Justice Drake presided in Chambers this morning and disposed of the following applications:

Re S. A. Copeland, deceased. Application for an order for payment out of certain moneys now in the Savings bank to credit of this matter. A. L. Boleyn, K. C., for application. Order made.

Re Anderson Company, Ltd. Application by L. Crease (for liquidator) for an order allowing payment of certain expenses incurred by liquidator. Order made.

Re vs. Richardson. The adjourned application for a writ of certiorari was to-day continued. The conviction in this case was made subsequent to the amalgamation of the city of Grand Forks and Columbia, by one Johnston, the police magistrate for the city of Grand Forks, alone, and the contention of the applicant is that the conviction is bad, on the grounds, after all, that the said Johnston has no jurisdiction, he having been appointed police magistrate for the city of Grand Forks in 1898, and not having been reappointed since the amalgamation of the two places. An order nisi was granted, Monday the 23rd inst., being the day set for the argument of the application. G. H. Bennett, for application; the Deputy Attorney-General for the crown.

EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S WORK

Exhibit Will Be Held in Council Chamber About Easter—It Will Be Comprehensive.

There will be a comprehensive exhibition of school work in this city early next month, a display far more extensive than anything of the kind ever hitherto attempted. At the various industrial and agricultural exhibitions the schools have had a department to themselves, but it can hardly be said that the exhibits, while excellent as far as they went, were as large or as varied as they should have been. During the teachers' institute convention last Easter there was a display of work which evoked much favorable comment from those who interested themselves sufficiently in the matter to inspect it.

It is the intention to hold the forthcoming exhibition in the council chamber on April 13th and 14th, provisional permission having been obtained from the Mayor. The display will consist of all classes of school work which will tend to show what the pupils are actually doing, so that beyond the collection of the best specimens there will be no special preparation. The time has been arranged so that it will not conflict with other prominent attractions as far as can be ascertained, and the exhibit should attract a great deal of attention. Under ordinary circumstances the citizens would have quite an extensive tour before them if they wanted to find out altogether what the different classes were doing. An exhibit such as that contemplated will give everybody an idea of what all departments are accomplishing.

The city superintendent has urged to have the exhibit as representative of all many classes and children as possible. This will include drawing of various kinds, penmanship, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and workmanship from the manual training department. In regard to the latter it should be borne in mind that this does not exclusively mean woodwork. On the contrary, it comprehends cardboard construction, paper folding and clay modelling, in which the primary pupils are engaged. Some of the young people have developed a great deal of talent and their exhibits will open the eyes of those who have never seen what they can do along this line. Manual work will be taken up by the older pupils when the necessary plant is available, a branch for which quite a number will shortly be qualified.

The exhibition will not be competitive, but it is expected that the best specimens will be sent to the Institute convention to be held at Revelstoke, a short distance from here. An event of this sort is bound to arouse and stimulate interest in the work of the children, and it is altogether likely that the exhibition will be an annual one.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dickie, who has been visiting Eastern cities to obtain the latest military ideas, is expected home on Monday, when he will assume the management of the military department of the Columbia House, Mrs. M. A. Viger's.

Chief Justice Hunter, J. J. Bestock, H. Morton, A. T. Chambers, J. Chamberlain and P. T. Patton were among the arrivals from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Churner.

Miss Larson, of Seattle, is at the Victoria hotel. She will leave for Honolulu by the steamer Aorangi, which is expected to sail to-night.

W. C. Spicer, secretary of the Yreka Copper Company, of Yreka, is among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

F. Green, a commercial traveller, of Seattle, is among the guests at the Victoria hotel.

THEY WERE BOUND OVER TO SECRECY

GOVERNMENT CAUCUS HELD HERE TO-DAY

Administration Expects to Live Through Next Session Without Joe Martin's Aid.

The government supporters in the legislature gathered together this morning and discussed for several hours the political situation.

The utmost vigilance has been taken to keep the proceedings of the caucus a secret. The fact that they were for hours closed together would indicate that the situation was very carefully looked into, and every contingency considered.

Government supporters, on account of a pledge to secrecy having been taken, will say little or nothing about it. It is announced, however, that the government feels satisfied with the result.

At the meeting assurances were given, it is believed, which were sufficient to indicate that the government could expect a majority at the opening of the legislature. The dictatorial support of Joe Martin, to which Premier Prior is very decidedly opposed, will not, it is believed, be essential to the present administration living through the session. Independent of that, support is expected from other sources, which will enable them to avoid defeat.

In yesterday's report of the caucus and comment thereon an impression was created that Capt. Tatlow was here to attend the gathering of government supporters. Capt. Tatlow wishes this to be denied, as he was here to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Dupont. He disclaims and intention of trafficking with the government.

A. W. Neill, M. P. P., is in the city, but did not attend the caucus. He is in the city on business, and returns to Alberni on Tuesday.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Express Gratitude For Kind Assistance.

Mrs. E. P. Fletcher thanks the Times to publish the following:

To express our gratitude in such a way as to include all who have assisted us in this time of protracted sorrow, we had no easy matter. To mention by name all who have helped us would be impossible.

Much that was done is known to the public, but we were aided in various ways by friends, some of whose names even we are ignorant of.

We feel that our thanks are due to the whole city for its generous response to the mobile effort put forth by our friends, Mr. J. G. Brown, in getting up the concert, and Mrs. Cuyne and her children, in the sale of tickets.

A detailed statement of receipts and expenditure for the concert has been handed in showing a balance of three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents (\$312.75). This amount has been handed in to us.

To one and all who in any way contributed to the success of the concert by what ever means, we extend our most heartfelt thanks. Multiplying words will not add to the expression of our deep sense of gratitude.

For the many acts of kindness, the donations of money, the receipt bills for professional services, etc., accept our thanks.

We hope that should health be restored to be permitted to return to you and spend many happy days in Victoria, where such great kindness has been shown us.

But should it be otherwise, while we live we will hold in grateful remembrance all that has been done for us during this trial season, and all the time spent in your midst. Again asking one and all to accept our heartfelt thanks for all favors, from least to greatest, we sign ourselves,

Yours most gratefully,
E. P. AND C. FLETCHER.

GERMAN REGATTAS.
Imperial Yacht Club Gives \$10,000 Towards Expenses.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, March 7.—The Imperial Yacht Club at its annual meeting just held, appropriated \$10,000 for entertainments and special expenses during the regatta of next June. Emperor William was re-elected president.



Spring Tonic

Now is the time to regulate your system and tone it up. Throw off the sluggishness of winter and feel young again. Malt Nutrine at 35c, or our Sarsaparilla at \$1.00, will produce the best results.

Campbell's Prescription Store,
COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

Telephone 123.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

You will save money and secure the best light to be had for all purposes by consulting us in reference to this matter. We are prepared to assist you to install

Electric Light

If you occupy a rented house. Do away with risk of fire and have the best light for the least money.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co.

35 YATES STREET.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MINING INSTITUTE

BRITISH COLUMBIANS ELECTED TO COUNCIL

Report That Manitoba General Elections Will Be Held in June—Negroes Steal Coal.

Quebec, March 6.—It is said that the Montfort and Gatineau railway was taken over by the Great Northern. These two lines will eventually pass into the hands of the Canadian Northern and form the Eastern section of their trunk line.

Project Abandoned.
Montreal, March 6.—The C. P. R. authorities say the project for an elevator at Brandon has been abandoned.

Mining Institute.
Eugene Costa, engineer of the Provincial Gas & Fuel Company, was elected president of the Canadian Mining Institute. Messrs. E. B. Kirby, Roseland, J. H. Tonkin, Fernie, B. C., and S. F. Harris, Elliot, B. C., were elected to the council. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Toronto.

The Carnegie Library.
Winnipeg, March 6.—The contractors have come to the conclusion that they cannot erect a Carnegie library according to the plans and specifications prepared by Architect Griffiths for \$75,000, and no tenders have been made therefor. Another plan will probably be selected.

Manitoba Elections.
An evening paper is authority for the statement that the Roblin government had decided to ask for a dissolution so as to hold the general elections early in June.

Seventeen Years.
Bathurst, N. B., March 6.—Fred Thibault, the noted outlaw, was found guilty yesterday in the Circuit court on four charges of burglary and jail-breaking, and sentenced to 17 years in the penitentiary.

A Divisional Point.
Edmonton, March 6.—Business men have decided to raise \$15,000 required by the Hudson's Bay Company to secure the location of the Canadian Northern shops for Edmonton, which is to be made a divisional point for workshops between Winnipeg and the Coast. Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern road, reached Winnipeg to-day from Toronto. Interviewed, he said Manitoba was now supplied with all the railway systems necessary, and he did not think the Northern Pacific would be justified in crossing the border.

Second Reading.
The Midland or Northern Pacific bill passed the second reading in the legislature after a warm discussion. Premier Greenway characterized the whole scheme as a big bluff.

Nova Scotia's Surplus.
Halifax, March 6.—The financial returns for Nova Scotia for the past year were presented to the House last night. The revenue was \$1,140,216.51; increase over the estimate of \$88,110.09. The expenditure was \$1,087,401.00, leaving a surplus of \$52,815.51.

Raid on Coal Train.
Wednesday night a gang of 300 negroes boarded a coal train at Africville, a suburb of Halifax, and stole a hundred tons of coal. Last night, in the expectation of a repetition of the raid, a squad of railway police went down the line and boarded the coal train. When it reached Africville, the train was boarded by a gang of men. A fierce fight ensued, 25 negroes being injured. Officer McCure, in arresting a negro named Roan, went over a steep embankment and both were badly injured. The negroes say they were unable to secure coal, and it was simply a matter of stealing it or freezing to death.

Alleged Combine.
Calgary, March 6.—A motion was carried in the city council last night narrating the fact that a combine in lumber existed in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, greatly to the

embarrassment of trade, and praying the government to investigate the same.

Mechanics Wanted.
Toronto, March 6.—The manufacturers are urging the Ontario government to stimulate the immigration of skilled mechanics, whom they are willing to pay \$2.50 to \$3 a day. They claim that there is a shortage now of 5,000, and this will be increased when a number of large concerns double their capacity, as they propose doing.

Elmas Rogers Retires.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Mining Co. here to-day, Elmas Rogers retired from the position of managing director. The work in future will be performed by the general manager, at Fernie.

Appeals Dismissed.
At Osgoode Hall this morning the Liberal appeal against Donald Sutherland, Conservative member for South Oxford, was dismissed, each side to pay its own costs. The Liberal appeal in Lennox against T. G. Carleton, Conservative, was also dismissed, the petitioner to pay the costs. These cases cannot be further appealed. Justice MacLaren was the only dissenting judge.

No More Morning Growling.

The introduction of Malt Breakfast Food to the homes of Canada has brought joy and contentment to young and old. Wherever Malt Breakfast Food is made the first dish at breakfast, grumbling and growling about taxed digestion, irritation of the stomach, redness of the skin and skin eruptions is a thing of the past. Malt Breakfast Food is a true health friend; it suits weak and strong stomachs. It does not contain a particle of insoluble starch, and furnishes a quality of nutrient for brain and body that no other cereal food can give. Try a package and note its superiority over all forms of oatmeal. Your Grocer sells it.

The principal wealth of Honduras lies undoubtedly in its mineral deposits. There are but few sections that do not show veins of silver, and many that carry gold as well.

WOMAN'S WEIGH

Does not always keep pace with woman's will. There are energetic, home-loving women who by sheer force of will keep themselves going, and fancy that strength of will can take the place of strength of body. But it can't. Every day will see a loss of strength, and that loss will be indicated by a loss of weight. When the weight begins to fall below the normal it is time to ask, Why?

In general, ill health in women may be traced to those womanly diseases which sap the strength and undermine the vitality. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures catarrhs, discharges, inflammation, and ulceration, and cures female weakness. Where the disease is marked by loss of flesh, there is a steady regaining of weight coincident with the cure which proves the renewal of health to be thorough and permanent.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. John Graham, of 2015 Plum Street (Frankford), Philadelphia, Penna. "I had a very bad attack of dropsy which left me with heart trouble, and also a very weak back. At times I was so bad that I did not know what to do with myself. I came to Philadelphia two years ago, and picking up one of your little books one day began to read what your 'Favorite Prescription' had done for others. I determined to try it myself. I took seven bottles, and to-day I am a strong, well woman, weighing 125 pounds. Have gained 35 pounds since I started to use your 'Favorite Prescription'."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

SOCIETIES.
VANCOUVER-QUADRA, No. 2. A. F. & A. M., meets Wednesday, March 10th, 7:30 p. m., at the Temple. B. R. McKinnon, Secy.

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, ETC.
B. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer St. Estimates furnished. Tel. 920A.

HOME INDUSTRY AGAIN DISCUSSED

BUSINESS MEN DEAL WITH THIS SUBJECT

Interesting Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Endorse the Harbor Commission Movement.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular weekly meeting last evening, there being a fair attendance. The chair was occupied by President Beckwith, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by Secretary Morley and adopted, the following new members were elected: T. M. Brayshaw, A. G. Sargison, P. R. Brown, Colin McKenzie, W. G. Cameron, Arthur Breachley, Donald Fraser, L. Heffer, E. Leeson, M. Baker, J. C. Pender, J. Barnsley, F. Schneider and Thomas Hooper.

Communications were then taken up. The secretary of the Carriage Builders, Horseshoers and Blacksmiths' Association wrote endorsing the action of the chamber in encouraging home industry. Received and filed.

Chairman Beckwith remarked that this move was undoubtedly approved by all business men of the city.

Singleton, Bengtson & Co., of Kobe, Japan, asked to be informed of several reliable local firms handling butter. This was referred to the secretary, with power to forward the desired information.

Mr. Haffner, of the Victoria Novelty Works, enclosed a communication which had been refused publication by the Colonist. He complained of the discourtesy of the Victoria Terminal railway officials, and cited an instance where he had been treated with little consideration. The secretary said a few words on behalf of Mr. Haffner, pointing out that he owned a ranch at Saanich and used the Terminal railway frequently.

W. H. Price, seconded by J. Kingham, moved that the matter be referred to the transportation committee. Mr. Kingham explained that the railway's side of the question should be heard. An investigation will be made and a report submitted as soon as possible.

W. H. Kirwin, of Tacoma, wrote warning the business men of the city against parties who claimed to be handling a patent locknut. They were canvassing for orders which were sent back East to be filled.

Mr. Knight drew attention to the number of customers the local Chinese and Japanese tailors had.

Mr. Price moved that the clause providing "that a permanent trade exhibit of home products and manufactures be maintained, both as an object lesson and an advertisement" be adopted. He thought such action would have the effect of encouraging industries in Victoria. This was carried.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

TO LET.

TO RENT—Furnished, restaurant in Imperial Hotel. Apply J. H. H. Graham, 41 Government street.

TO LET—6 roomed house, hot and cold water, electric light, Whitaker street, off Chambers street.

TO LET—All kinds of storage taken at 92 West street; bonded and free warehousing. Inve & Byrn.

HOUSES TO LET—Cadboro Bay road, 7 rooms, \$16.00; 9 rooms, \$20.00; Cadboro Bay road, 4 rooms, \$10.00; Cedar Hill road, 8 rooms, \$20.00; Dallas road, 7 rooms, \$20.00; Green street, 6 rooms, \$7.00; Queen's avenue, 6 rooms, \$15.00; Second avenue, 6 rooms, \$10.00; Whittier avenue, 9 rooms, 1 acre, \$10.00. Write for particulars.

THE STEAM ROBERTSON CO. LTD., 28 Broad Street.

HOUSES TO LET—113 Superior St., 7 rooms, \$20.00; 60 Rae St., 12 rooms, \$30.00; 121 Henry St., 10 rooms, \$25.00; 122 Columbia St., 10 rooms, \$25.00; Lewis St., cottage, \$5.00; 1111 Columbia St., 10 rooms, \$15.00; 35 Vancouver St., cottage, \$10.00; 61 Pandem St., cottage, \$12.00; 4 Gordon St., 6 rooms, \$10.00. HESTERMAN, CO.

FOR SALE—Cheap, milk cow Jersey grade, very gentle, used to children. Apply J. Macleod, Oscar street, Fairfield road.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, 20 cleared and fenced, all good land, dwelling and usual outbuildings, well watered; would suit half. Apply H. Times.

FOR SALE—Improved farms and buildings, 28 acres, \$2,500; 10 acres, \$800; 5 acres, \$1,500; 120 acres, \$5,500; 5 acres, \$500. A. Williams & Co. Ltd., 104 Yates street.

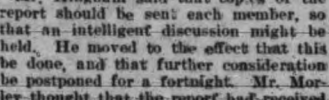
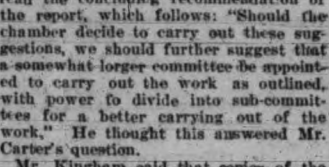
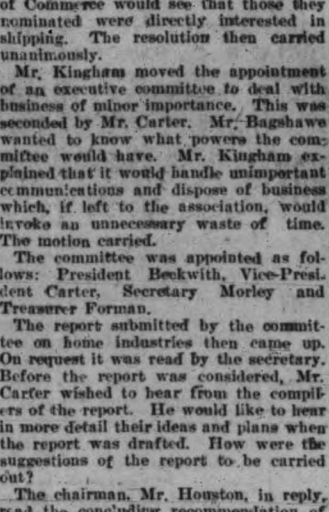
HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS—50c per 100. See 200, \$1.00 300; delivered in city. Mt. Tomlin Nursery.

LADY'S BIKES (Humber)—Good condition, \$20; Singer hand machine, \$10; good, \$10; good machines to rent, \$2 per month. B. Sutton, 118 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Irish water spaniel bitch; broken to retrieve. Thos. Fleming, Broad street.

HEALTHY WOMEN

Praise Per-na as a Cure for Colds and a Preventive of Catarrh.



according to directions on the bottle, and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects.

Unless this is done the cold is almost sure to end in the second stage of catarrh, which is making so many lives miserable. If Per-na was taken every time one has a cold or cough, chronic catarrh would be practically an unknown disease.

Miss Elizabeth Ueber, No. 21 Bennett street, Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have always dreaded untimely weather because of my extreme liability to catch cold, when a catarrhal trouble would quickly develop through my entire system, which it would take weeks to drive away. I am thankful to say that since I have taken PER-NA I do not have any reason to dread this anymore. If I have been at all exposed to the damp, wet or cold weather, I take a dose or two of PER-NA, and it throws out any hint of sickness from my system."—Miss Elizabeth Ueber.

Mrs. M. J. Brink, No. 20 Michigan avenue, St. Joseph, Mich., writes: "This past winter during the wet and cold weather I caught a sudden and severe cold, which developed a catarrhal condition through my entire system, and so affected my general health that I was completely broken down, and became nervous and hysterical, and unfit to supervise my home. My physician prescribed for me, but somehow his medicine did me no good. Reading of PER-NA I decided to try it. After I had taken but three bottles I found myself in fine health."—Mrs. M. J. Brink.

Sylvia A. Hadley, 26 Main street, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last winter after getting my feet wet I began to cough, which gradually grew worse until my throat was sore and raw. Ordinary remedies did not

help me and cough remedies nauseated me. Reading an advertisement of what PER-NA could do, I decided to try a bottle, and you can imagine how glad I felt when it began to relieve me in a very short time. In less than two weeks I was completely cured."—Sylvia A. Hadley.

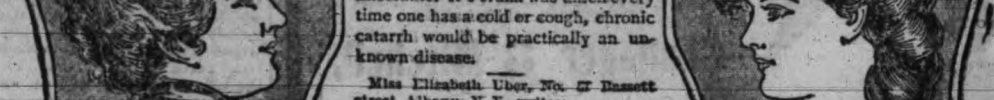
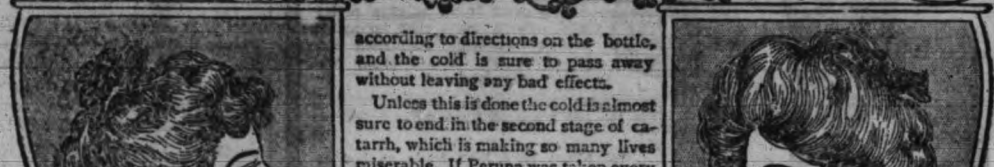
Miss Sara McGahan, No. 127 32 street, Albany, N. Y., writes: "A few months ago I suffered with a severe attack of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve. My hearing became bad, my eyes became irritated and feverish. Nothing seemed right and nothing I ate tasted good. I took PER-NA and within two weeks I was perfectly well."—Sara McGahan.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Per-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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POTATOES

The best at \$10 per ton.
McDowell & Rosie
PHONE 651. 93 JOHNSON ST.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATERBELL—19 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 520.

ROBT. DENSDALE, 48 Third street. Telephone 364. Estimates furnished for brick and stone buildings. I am prepared to build brick houses at about the same cost as frame buildings, which are more permanent and cheaper to maintain.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. We have up-to-date machinery and can do work to your advantage. Phone 725.

CONTRACTORS.
L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 189 Government street. Tel. 950.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

CARPENTERS, JACKSON & HOWES, 121 to 125 Johnson street, Graham's Block, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

ENGRAVERS.
HALF TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to cities out of the Province when you can get your Engravings in the Province? Work guaranteed; prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 20 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

ZINC ETCHINGS—All kinds of Engravings on zinc for printers, made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 20 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink need Engravings. Nothing so effective as illustrations. Everything wanted in this line made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 20 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Catalogues a specialty.

EDUCATIONAL.
DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOX, music teacher, same address.

FINE ARTS—Drawing, painting, modelling, mechanical drawing, etc. Martin, 401 master. Prospects on application.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (up stairs). Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught. B. A. Macmillan, principal.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.
A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 241 Hangers and Plumbers; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; supplying supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. B.C. Telephone call 120.

SALE LOST & TENT FACTORY.
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of tents for sale or hire. F. Jones & Bro., practical sail and tent makers, 127 1/2 Government street.

SCAVENGERS.
JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Donnelly. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, prompt. John Cockburn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residences, 50 Vancouver street, Telephone 120.

FLOWER POTS, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. Pottery Co. Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.
SMITH & CHAMPTON, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty. Carpets cleaned and laid. Phone 718.

The Daily Times.

(Published every day except Sunday)

Times Printing & Publishing Co.
JOHN NELSON, Manager.Office: 25 Broad Street
Telephone: No. 45
Daily, one month, by carrier, \$7.50
Daily, one week, by carrier, \$2.00
Twice-Week Times, per annum, \$1.00

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas Street; Esau's Cigar Stand, 25 Government St.; Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.; Victoria News Co., Ltd., 80 Yates St.; Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt. St.; T. N. Hibben & Co., 60 Government St.; A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.; Campbell & Co., 51 Yates St.; George Marden, cor. Yates and Govt. St.; H. W. Walker, grocer, Douglas road, W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.; Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post-office; Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.; T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W. J. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Marden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattle-Lowman & Hanford, 610 First Ave., opposite Pioneer Square; Vancouver-Halliday & Co.; New Westminster-H. M. & Co.; Kamloops-Smith Bros.; Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.; Rossland-M. W. Simpson; Nanaimo-E. Primby & Co.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

What about the new public library? The season of greatest activity is upon us, and what has been done about providing with the work the rat-payers of Victoria have sanctioned and expect to be completed this year? The Tourist Association has done good work; have not the active spirits in that organization a right to expect the City Council to second their efforts to make Victoria an attractive place for visitors and for the ever-increasing number of people who are spying out the land with a view to permanent settlement in the place which offers the greatest attractions? Surely.

We understand the matter will come before the Council again shortly and that an effort will be made to secure a final disposition of it. Why there should be so much hesitation on the part of the city fathers, why they should handle the subject so gingerly, it is difficult for people who are under no responsibility to the rat-payers on account of the expenditure of funds to understand.

It may perhaps be well at this time to point out that the present library is in no respect—in equipment, condition, or maintenance—a credit to the city. A change there must be, and that before long. There is a disposition in Victoria to lag behind—to bring up the rear in the great procession of municipal progress. That spirit is hardly to be commended. Some years of agitation were necessary before public opinion was prepared to sanction the substitution of block pavements for the macadam roadways, with their almost unfathomable depths of mud in winter and permeating clouds of dust in the dry seasons. We cling to our old mantras and customs and institutions with an affection that is almost pathetic, but which is the cause of sneers and gibes in the mouths of neighbors who may be more enterprising, but possess few of the solid natural advantages we enjoy. We think none will dispute the fact that we did well when we uprooted macadam from our principal streets and substituted therefore modern pavements. And so the work of reformation must go on. We must have a new public library. If the City Council because of fidelity, or for any reason which will not bear scrutiny, should delay until the offer of the Scotch millionaire lapses, we are convinced its members would have some difficulty in justifying themselves when the day of judgment comes.

This indifference of some of the aldermen to the project is said to be rooted in the conviction that the amount fixed for maintenance is too large for a city of the size of Victoria. That plea will scarcely bear scrutiny. No library worthy of the city could be maintained for a small sum. The present institution is not by any means a creditable affair, to put the case as mildly as possible. The necessity for reform is urgent. The accommodation is entirely inadequate. There is only one way to amend the matter, and that is by the erection of a building specially designed for library purposes, such as is possessed by almost every city of any pretensions in Canada. If the present Council is prepared to recommend bluntly and definitely that the offer of Mr. Carnegie shall be rejected and a structure of a proper capacity erected at a cost of a declaration to that effect. Then the matter would be properly before the people again, and it would be their turn to act.

There are other objections to the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Carnegie. They are for the most part sentimental. It is claimed that the millionaire obtained his wealth by the oppression of his workmen, and that we should have nothing to do with such "blood money." We fancy a majority of American millionaires have accumulated their stores by reason of conditions for which the government of the country should be held responsible. As governments are the creation of the people, it follows that the people were robbed with their own consent. The tariff was adjusted ostensibly for the protection of the people. In

reality it was made an instrument in the hands of monopolists for the legislation of robbery. And the process is proceeding to-day at a greater pace than ever. Thus Mr. Carnegie was enabled to accumulate his wealth. We do not think it has ever been claimed that he did not pay the current rate of wages. That rate was fixed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. That law in the case of the manufacturer was suspended by the government with the consent of the people. When the workmen at Homestead demanded a larger share of the proceeds of monopoly their demands were resisted and men were imported from Hungary and other parts of Europe and America to take their places. There may be degrees of culpability attaching to millionaires because of the manner in which they acquired their wealth, but it is very doubtful whether it would be fair to place Mr. Carnegie at the top of the list of those who do or have done evil. In the last analysis the people are responsible for the conditions favorable to the creation of millionaires.

But all this is aside from the question. Mr. Carnegie has the money, and he is oppressed with a desire to apply it to the purposes he believes will bring the greatest blessings to humanity. This is not an unusual trait in the character of rich men. Some choose to apply their benefactions to educational institutions of another character, such as schools, universities and colleges. It has been urged against these Carnegie library schemes that municipalities should be independent and manifest their independence by creating and maintaining their own institutions. But we have yet to hear of an educational institution that refused a proffered endowment. A public library is a great educational institution. It might be capable of demonstration that it is of more real value as a disseminator of knowledge than a college or high school. In fact, the more closely the matter is gone into the more imperative it appears for the aldermen to take the question up firmly and dispose of it finally.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

First it was the mining convention, then the farmers' institute, followed by the fruit growers—three conventions of practical, level-headed, energetic men, discussing subjects upon which they could speak with authority and advocating measures likely to prove of great practical benefit to three of the most important of British Columbia's industries. Then we have our local Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce taking up matters of vital importance to the city, such as the position of Victoria in relation to ocean shipping and transcontinental railways and systematic harbor improvements. Newspapers and their subscribers welcome such discussions, and are eager to print and read the debates.

We are not sure that the discussions of the farmers and fruit growers were not the most significant, if not the most interesting. It is generally regarded as established that British Columbia possesses great mineral wealth. The most points have always been the most economical method of extracting it, and the enactment of such laws as will at once encourage development and protect the interests and rights of the people as a whole. But the position of the province from the point of view of the agriculturist and the horticulturist has not been so clearly established. A dozen years ago the methods of the British Columbia agriculturists were crude, while fruit-growing had not been reduced to the scientific basis in vogue at the present day. Careful observation of climatic conditions has led to the selection of stock thoroughly suited to the special circumstances of our case. We suppose every section of this continent has encountered a similar experience. It took a decade to prove Manitoba and the Northwest and establish their position. To-day the position of British Columbia may be regarded as established. From a strictly agricultural standpoint our opportunities may be limited, but from a horticultural point of view there is absolutely no limit to our horizon. Nature seems to have taken a hand in the business and to have produced the usual harmonious effects. We shall never be able to compete with the Northwest in growing cereals, but the Northwest should be the natural market for the finest fruit in the world, grown in British Columbia. And our fruit-growers are proceeding in the right way to capture that market. They have at last succeeded in selecting the right stock, they are studying to please by proper packing, and they are bringing the transportation companies to a proper frame of mind as to rates. From every point of view the prospects of British Columbia are particularly bright.

The Times has been asked a rather perplexing question: Has the provincial government the right to lend a plant bought with the money of the whole of the people to a private individual or individuals for the purpose of enabling him or them to compete with other individuals in a business in which the aforesaid plant is a necessity? We suppose any government has the right to reward its friends and to grant favors to its most zealous supporters, but there is something unique and original about this alleged manoeuvre that calls for special and peculiar comment. A firm enjoying such privileges should be in a position to put all rivals out of that special line of business. We pass the question on to the government and to the people.



Spring Cleaning

Watches and jewelry, like everything else, need attention to keep them in good order, but they need experienced persons to do them justice. Our experience of upwards of forty years in the watch and jewelry business in this city enables us to guarantee to give perfect satisfaction in all timepieces entrusted to our care for cleaning and repairing, no matter how complicated they may be, and our charges are moderate. Jewellery made to order. Old jewellery repaired or re-made into modern designs. Estimates given free of charge.

C. E. Redfern

43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1902. Telephone 118.

Everything In the Shaving Line.

Razors, Safety Razors, Strops, Brushes, Lather Cups, Soaps, Mirrors, etc. We fully warrant our Razors and show you how to strop and keep them in repair. Call and have a lesson at

FOX'S, 78 GOV'T ST.

NEW

The Best Flower and Garden Seed

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street.

As indicating the attitude of the Dominion government towards the Alaska Boundary Commission, the following from the Toronto Globe, dated from Ottawa, is of special interest at this time: The officials in England who are reported to have made the statement that no protest has been received from Canada on the subject of the nominations by the United States to the Alaska Tribunal, are evidently playing upon words. Whether it be termed a "protest" or "remonstrance," the Dominion government has expressed its opinion in polite but emphatic language, that the treaty has been violated by selecting partisans to act as "impartial jurists." Of course, it is hardly likely that anything will come of the protest, as the British government will not send an official communication to Washington on the subject. The protest, however, will do good in that it will open the eyes of the British people to the manner in which the United States carry out their obligations. In direct antithesis to the action of the Washington authorities, the British Commissioners to be appointed will be men of the highest standing and the names of Lord Alvestone, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir John Boyd, Toronto, and Mr. Justice Armour, Ottawa, are very favorably mentioned in official circles.

And now the consumers of groceries are talking of forming a union or organization. We expected some developments of that kind. The work of organization is far from complete yet. It would be interesting to know how many of those who resent the action of the grocers belong to bodies formed for protective purpose of a similar character. It would also be instructive if we could peer into the future and obtain a glimpse of a completely "organized" community for the purpose of making comparisons with the condition of men in a "disorganized" state.

GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION.

To the Editor:—It may be necessary to state that in the most important terms of agreement was made with Mr. Joseph Martin in connection with the West Yale election.

There is no alliance on the part of the opposition with Mr. Joseph Martin, and it is a matter of indifference as to how he votes. No doubt he has his line of action decided upon, but as every I suppose he will be a law unto himself. It is indeed amusing, though, to hear the indignation pronounced against the government ranks that it should be even thought of that the opposition would meet with support with Mr. Joseph Martin in connection with the case of Lord Canterbury in Victoria, Australia, when upon the defeat of Gavin Duffy's administration, Mr. Francis was called upon, and was successful in forming a government and carried on without a dissolution.

Now, to another question. It appears to be given out that Colonel Prior has been given out that the Lieutenant-Governor and that he may have it now, or later, when he meets with an adverse vote in the House. I beg leave to disbelieve this. My reasons are the following:

1. The Lieutenant-Governor would certainly give any such promise, as it is contrary to all his precedents and best constitutional opinion; the Lieutenant-Governor must at all times consider the circumstances of the moment, and to be hands by any such promise is nothing short of absurdity, especially one so expected as St. Henri Joy de LeBlanc.

2. Colonel Prior, having elected to form his government without an appeal to the country, has constitutionally elected to take the decision of the legislature, and, meeting with an adverse vote, he must resign at once or be dismissed.

3. Even where parties are about equal in number, the Lieutenant-Governor has constitutional precedent to support him in fact, there is constitutional constraint in calling on the opposition to support the government—nothing the case of Lord Canterbury in Victoria, Australia, where upon the defeat of Gavin Duffy's administration, Mr. Francis was called upon, and was successful in forming a government and carried on without a dissolution.

4. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor is constitutionally disinclined to grant a dissolution once parliament has been called for the dispatch of business. The Premier must now submit himself to the vote of the House; supplies might be passed, even if the government be defeated. This is in accord with good precedent. I do not sincerely trust, and do believe, that the Lieutenant-Governor will not allow Col-

onel Prior to make a football of the crown in his political gratings. The people of the province must and should recognize that whilst party lines can be glibly spoken of, it cannot be so readily brought into practical operation. Colonel Prior to-day could not carry out his policy as the leader of the Conservative party of this province, so it is useless for him to attempt by specious argument to attract the Conservatives. In his standard by saying: "Come to me; I will lead a Conservative government." The people of the province must and should recognize that whilst party lines can be glibly spoken of, it cannot be so readily brought into practical operation.

Victoria, B. C., March 7, 1903.
LITTLE CHURCH BACK HOME.

Little's Weekly.
When the big pipe organ's swellin' an' the choir sing, An' the angels' wings, An' the congregation's mustin' on the pews for to sing, Sort o' leavin', waitin' for the preacher to begin, If they hear it happen that I clean forget the peace, An' again 'tis me an' my lowly fore a spite o' a donee, A throe that 'wants' nestlin' 'neath a spire o' a donee, But the sinner sought their Saviour in that little church back home.

When we had protracted meetin's, why, 'twould doze you good to hear, The congregation singin' with a blend o' voices clear, How the stock o' Agass' towered like a sheaf o' wheat, An' our souls soared up to glory since the Rock was elert for all, Every face was wreathed with sweetness, an' we always had a smile For the stranger, saint or sinner, in the pew across the aisle, For a diamond's often gathered from the commonest of loam, An' we didn't mind the settin' in the little church back home.

There were weddin's where the neighbors gathered in from far an' wide, An' the boys looked on in envy while their sisters danced the bride, There were funerals, too, where the neighbors stood as brothers in this weary vale of woe, When they laid to rest the sleeper in the little yard close by, Each face was hushed an' sacred, an' the lowly pulpit there 'Pears like a holy gateway to a firmament sainted ones shall meet.

Canada's Prosperity.
St. James Gazette.

Evidence has lately been forthcoming of the extraordinary rapid advance of Canada in prosperity during the past year or two, which reveals by far the most satisfactory condition of things prevailing in any part of the British Empire at the present time. And its brightest feature is that not only is there no reason to doubt the continuance of the prospect of a vast, indeed an almost limitless, expansion, is opened up by the reports of the undeveloped possibilities of the country.

A DRAW.

New York Sun.
"Mehitabel," said Archibald, "now that we are engaged we should have no secrets from each other, should we, dear?"

"No," replied Mehitabel, after she had assured herself that her mother was not listening in the next room.

"Well, then," she said, "do please tell me how you feel about it."

"With pleasure," said Mehitabel. "But first, Archibald, please tell me just how much you love me."

Archibald pondered. His mind ran ahead into the future.

"Forgive me," Mehitabel, he responded: "it was none of my business to ask."

NO IMPERTINENT MEDDLE.

London Globe.

Everyone knows the dislike of the country people to interfere with their neighbor. A good instance has just occurred in the Midlands. Farmer Jarvis, driving to market, saw through the open door of a barn

SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

<h3>Specials for To-Night</h3> <p>Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Children's Rain Coats and Silk Waists.</p>	<h3>Mantle Department</h3> <p>Special prices in Ladies' Heptonette Rainproof Coats.</p>	<h3>Skirt Making</h3> <p>Orders Executed Very Quickly</p> <p>See samples at Dress Goods Department and leave your order. Prices for making a 5 or 7 Gored Skirt, \$1.25; lined, \$1.75.</p>
<h3>Specials for Monday</h3> <p>1,454 yards of Silks bought at half price will be put on sale Monday at 9 a.m.</p> <p>In the lot are Surahs, Taffetas, in plain and shot effects, fancy stripes, small diamond patterns, merveilleux. This lot being manufacturers' ends were bought very exceptional. Lengths from 3 to 20 yards; values from 75c. to \$1.50. Monday, 50c. yard.</p>	<h3>Monday</h3> <p>All full lengths, 20 Cents in the lot.</p> <p>Monday, \$5.00.</p> <p>9 Coats (prices \$15.00 to \$22.50).</p> <p>Monday, \$0.75.</p> <p>In these lots are light weights and heavy, in Heptonette Rainproof and Tweed effects in light weights, also Rainproof.</p>	<h3>Men's Furnishings</h3> <p>New Ties, Puffs, Strings, Four-in-Hands, etc.</p> <p>New Colored Shirts, New Suits, New Hats.</p> <p>New Shapes in Collars.</p>

PRICES REDUCED FROM \$275 UPWARDS

FOR SALE

30 VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS

FRONTING MENZIES, NIAGARA, SIMCOE AND MEDANA STREETS—JAMES BAY.

First class locations; on sewer and car lines; near Beacon Hill Park and sea a front, and 10 minutes walk from Post Office. Sale plan now open and selections can be made on application to

E. M. JOHNSON.

P. O. Address, Box 188. Telephone No. 74.
NO. 6 BROUGHTON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Administrator Medana Estate.

the body of a neighbor suspended from a beam, and drove on, reviving the tragedy. When he reached the market town he imparted the news with deliberate emphasis. "Good Heaven," exclaimed the other, "and did you cut him down?"

"No," said the farmer, more slowly still, "he wasn't dead yet."

A BAD CASE.
Green Bag.

"Officer," asked the police court judge, "what made you think the prisoner was drunk?"

"Well, Your Honor, as he was going along the sidewalk he ran plump into a street lamp post. He backed away, replaced his hat on his head, and finally started forward again, but once more ran into the post. Four times he tried to get by the post, but each time his uncertain steps took him plump into the iron pole. After the fourth attempt, and failure to pass the post, he backed off, fell to the pavement, and clutching his head in his hands, murmured, as one lost to all hope: "Lost! Lost in an impenetrable forest!"

"Ten days," said the court.

HOUSEY'S RAPIDS IS IN LINE.

GEO. C. CHALKER TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM.

Took Him From His Bed, Made Him a Well-Man Able and Willing to Do a Fair Day's Work.

Housey's Rapids, Ont., March 6.—(Special).—As every city, town and village in Canada seems to be giving its evidence as to the wonderful cures resulting from Dodd's Kidney Pills, there is no reason Housey's Rapids should not be included. People here have kidney troubles just the same as elsewhere, and like others they have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and been cured.

One of the most remarkable cures was that of Geo. C. Chalker. He says: "I am cured of my Kidney Complaint. I have no doubt about it in the least. I weigh ten pounds more than I did fourteen months ago, can do a fair day's work every day, and I am clear of my old enemy, lame back, heavy aching joints, blood blotted eyes, etc. It is all gone, purged out by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"No one can realize the relief except those who have been through it all. I was so bad I could not work hard, but was compelled to make a living. My head felt so bad that my eyes would seem to float. I felt tired all the time, my arms felt useless at times and so very heavy. At last I was laid up and could do no work."

"Then I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and you see the result. It only took six boxes to cure me completely."

And Mr. Chalker is only one of many in this neighborhood who charge their good health up to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In the last year 21,000 people died in India from snake-bites, nearly 1,000 were killed by tigers, and 1,500 by other wild animals. About 90,000 head of cattle were destroyed.

The railway gauges in New South Wales and Victoria are different. All travellers by rail between these colonies are obliged to change carriages at a station on the border.

FITS CURED

Holden's Pills cure for Epilepsy and kindred diseases. It is the only successful remedy and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is constantly recommended to the afflicted.

For a share of your FIRE INSURANCE applied for by THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO., please call at any point on Vancouver Island.

P. R. Brown

25 FORT STREET.

Secret of Furniture Buying

Is in watching for and accepting the best buying chances offered. Shrewd buyers never neglect to look our way when any article in the Furniture line is wanted. We are continually offering Parlor Suites, Bed Lounges, Lounges, Bedroom Suites, Carpets, China, Glassware, etc., at lowest prices in the city.

A Carload of Extension Tables, Sideboards and Chairs

Just received, which we are offering at exceptionally low prices.

B.C. Furniture Co., Ltd

J. SEHL, MANAGER.

Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, CITY HALL, ON—

Saturday Next, the 7th Inst.

For the purpose of discussing the Alaska Boundary Arbitration.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock p. m. A. G. McCANDLESS, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 4th 1903.

CITY FISH MARKET

23 Johnson Street.
Opposite Store St. Phone 964.

JUST OPENED

With a full supply of Fish, Poultry, Game, Fruits, Vegetables and all kinds of Shell Fish.

J. KEITH, Mgr.

Do You Know Shorthand?

WHY NOT? IT PAYS.

We can teach you thorough correspondence. Write to us for rates.

THE VOGEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOR SALE.

Ranch, Saanich

200 acres, one-half ready for cultivation, balance easily cleared, special terms.

In large or small quantities at current rates. Short term loans a specialty.

TO LET

Desirable store on Government street, near Post Office.

A share of your FIRE INSURANCE applied for by THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO., please call at any point on Vancouver Island.

P. R. Brown

25 FORT STREET.

A. O. U. W. HALL

FAMILY THEATRE

Under Management of L. Beck.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Uncle From Japan

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

David Harum

SATURDAY MATINEE, 10c. and 20c.

Open every evening, 10c., 25c., 35c.

Miss Best, Phrenologist and Palmist.

Gold Medalist, offers to the public a free ticket on an opal ring set with diamonds to all those who have their head or hand read before April 10th. The one that gets the lucky number receives a beautiful opal ring. All those whom she has met have been well pleased with the accuracy of her readings. "Her long stay in your city has proved satisfactory. Madam Best can read you from childhood. She is the most famous palmist who has ever been in Victoria. Fee, one dollar for palm reading; two dollars for head; children half price. Office hours, 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. Address 80 Pandora St.

Water Pipes

Tenders, sealed, endorsed "Tenders for water pipes," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 p. m. on Monday, the 30th day of March, 1903, for the supplying of 8,000 feet of 4-inch cast iron water pipes, of standard thickness and weight, as per specification. Price per ton of 2,240 lbs. to be given in each case. The pipes to be delivered free of all charges where directed in the City of Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 6th March, 1903.

Board of Licensing Commissioners.

The next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners will be held in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p. m. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, March 6th, 1903.

New Spring Suits

In exclusive designs for gentlemen's wear. Also a fine line of up-to-date Trousers and Covert Coating.

JOHN MCURRACH, Merchant Tailor, 22 Trounce Ave.

Appendicitis Belts

For use after operations, strengthen and supports.

Cholera Bandages

Or Abdominal Warmers, prevent disease.

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST,
98 Government St., Near Yates St.,
TELEPHONE 425. VICTORIA, B.C.

City News in Brief.

Strictly fresh eggs, 25 cents per doz. at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates Street.

New art denim, silklines, tinselled drapery cloth, and many other novelties for the spring trade at Weiler's.

A meeting of the Victoria Builders' Association will be held on Monday at room 22, Brunswick block, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

O. Lee Charlton will address the regular public meeting of the Socialist party tomorrow evening in Labor hall at 8:15 o'clock. Subject, "Loyalty." All welcome.

All should hear the lecture on "Bermda"—the last of the Ily and the illustrated with eight views, to be delivered by Rev. H. J. Wood in the Reformed Episcopal school room, Wednesday evening next.

Never buy anything simply because the price is low, it may prove the least purchase you ever made. Buy reliable goods at fair prices, and you will be better satisfied. We only carry lines that we can recommend. Weiler Bros.

The Great Northern railway have again decided to make special round trip rates to the coast for home-seekers. These rates will go into effect beginning with the third Tuesday in March, and continuing up to and including the first and third Tuesdays of April, May and June. Rates will be made on the basis of one single fare for the round trip, plus \$2.

The members of the Coronation Choir expressed themselves as being delighted with the Heintzman & Co.'s piano, which was used at their concert in this city, and which matches make of piano has been used by them exclusively throughout their Canadian tour. It is certainly a proof of the musical perfection of these well known instruments, which are renowned the world over for their perfect tone and singing qualities.

The first meeting of the Keewick Cycle of Prayer will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in the Chinese mission hall, 151 Government street. The special purpose will be prayer for all Christian work, both home and foreign. As this circle of prayer is entirely interdenominational, all Christians, and especially Christian workers, are cordially invited. The meeting will be wholly given over to prayer and praise. Moody & Sankey's hymn book used.

To-night at the drill hall the regimental band will give another of their popular promenade concerts. An excellent programme, already published in these columns, has been carefully rehearsed, and includes many pleasing numbers. The extra attraction will be an exhibition game of basketball between the Nationals of Nanaimo and the Victoria West team. The game will be played in the second part of the programme, and will start at 9:15 o'clock.

The funeral of the late Wm. Crossman took place yesterday afternoon from the residence, No. 7, Alfred street, at 2:15 o'clock, and at 2:30 at St. Barnabas church. Rev. E. G. Miller conducted services at the church and grave. Members of the Odd Fellows attended in a body, and Bro. R. C. Douglas, acting noble grand of Dominion lodge, No. 4, assisted by the chaplain, Bro. E. G. Miller, conducted the Odd Fellows service. The following members of the Odd Fellows acted as pallbearers: Messrs. A. Sheret, W. Merryfield, A. Milligan, W. H. Cullen, W. White and C. Kernode.

Herbert Cuthbert, of the Tourist Association, left last night on the first trip of the year for the purpose of advertising the city as a tourist resort. Taking the C. P. R., he intends visiting all the cities en route and spending a few days in Winnipeg. All the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec are included in his itinerary, among them being Ottawa, Toronto and Quebec. The Maritime provinces will also be taken in and some days spent in Halifax. Leaving Canada, he will visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all the great centres of Eastern Canada. En route west again he will stop at St. Paul and will cover Idaho and Montana thoroughly. Mr. Cuthbert took with him a large amount of the association's latest literature, which, needless to say, will be distributed liberally.

Money to Loan on Mortgage

Insure in the Manchester Fire Assurance Co.
Swinerton & Oddy,
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GUNS AND CARTRIDGES

All the latest Firearms and Smokeless Cartridges kept in stock.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

By Special Sale

We are authorized to sell AT ONCE lot and good 4 roomed cottage, with bath, pantry, grass, stable and wood shed, minutes from P. O., all for the low figure of \$700. It's a snap, and don't miss it.

We Also Offer

A few snags in building lots:
1 lot, N. Pembroke street, for \$125
1 choice lot, opposite Temple's hall, for \$200
1 choice lot, S. Turner street, for \$250
And we have 2 lots left out of the lot, car, tandem and Fernwood road, only \$400 each.
If you want a bargain in a lot or house, come to us.

P. C. MacGregor & Co.
THE ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 2 VIEW ST.

Steamer Majestic leaves the outer wharf to-night at 8:15.

Try ham sausage, 15 cents per lb. at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates Street.

A splendid line of new bedsteads have just been received by Weiler Bros. at the hundreds of useful and inexpensive articles for sale. Weiler Bros.

Have you ever spent a little time in looking through our "kitchen department"? If not, you will be greatly surprised at the hundreds of useful and inexpensive articles for sale. Weiler Bros.

Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, architects for the proposed two story brick building, which is announced in the Times yesterday will be erected on Yates street above Douglas, are calling for tenders to be received on or before Thursday noon next.

The Salvation Army corps in Victoria is giving a welcome to the Adjutant, and Mrs. McGill, the new officers who have come to take charge of the local work here. Mrs. McGill will be well known to the people of Victoria as Capt. Aikenhead, having had charge of the work here about 13 years ago.

The Victoria District Farmers' Institute will hold special meetings with the view of forming a co-operative society as follows: Monday, March 9th, at 8 p.m., Temperance hall, Cedar Hill; Tuesday, March 17th, at 8 p.m., Agricultural hall, Saanich. Addresses will be delivered at both meetings by J. R. Carmichael.

The National basketball club will go to Victoria to-day to play a friendly game with the Victoria West. Next Saturday they will visit Victoria again in company with the Hornets, and will play a game with the James Bay club that night. The following players will represent the team: Hagne, Quigley, Steele, Gray and McCance. "Nanaimo Herald."

Fernwood Lodge, C. O. O. F., at their last regular meeting, decided to hold a smoker at the next quarterly meeting, on the 18th, to which all members are requested to be present; also members of Dauntless Lodge to assist in the initiation of several new members. Important business will come up which requires the attendance of every member.

The first church parade of the Fifth Regiment under their new commanding officer, Capt. Hall, will be held to-morrow. The "fall in" will be sounded at 10:15 a.m., at the drill hall, and at 10:30 the regiment will march to Christ Church cathedral. The regular parade dress, consisting of tunics and helmets, will be required. Appropriate services will be conducted at the cathedral by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Jensen, of Quebec street, have the sympathy of their numerous friends in the bereavement caused by the sudden and unexpected death of their youngest daughter, a bright and interesting child of two years of age. The little one was taken suddenly ill, and at once removed to the hospital, where an operation was performed, but the best of medical skill and nursing were unavailing in arresting the progress of the disease. The funeral took place privately this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Sweet officiating at the grave and at Ross Bay cemetery.

That the work of the Tourist Association is being appreciated by the citizens is frequently evidenced. To-day the association has received a couple of substantial contributions, one from Ald. A. Stewart, amounting to \$10, and the other from President John Hendry, of the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company, consisting of a cheque for \$100. During the coming summer it is expected that there will be considerable tourist travel over the company's railway, and the association is now arranging towards this end.

Members of the provincial police force spent part of yesterday cruising around the Straits looking for a corpse which had been drifting down towards Macaulay Point. The corpse was first seen by Capt. Spivey, of the ship Plymouth, now in the Roads. He noticed it from the deck of his vessel about 7 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later, when the launch Ping Pong was steaming by the ship, one of her passengers saw the head of the remains bob up above the surface with the clinging of the waters by the propeller, and then disappear. The little craft was travelling at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and could not be turned quickly enough to recover the body. The head was that of a woman, the hair of which almost completely covered the face.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Prepared by

HALL & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

DESERTIONS FROM SCHOONER GENEVA

STORY OF HOW MEN MADE THEIR ESCAPE

British Barque Inverlyon Reaches Esquimaux With Coal From Cardiff—Aorangi Delayed by Strike.

News has been received from Honolulu giving the story of desertions from the sealing schooner Geneva, which has been condemned at that port as being unseaworthy. She was leaking badly when she reached port, and according to information now received, has been declared unsafe.

The report of the finding of the board called to survey the vessel has been handed to British Consul Hoare, and he, it is said, has looked after the members of the crew who did not desert.

Up till the 24th of last month six of the deserters had been captured, but a seventh was still at large, and the Hawaiian police were making every endeavor to overtake him. The men who deserted were Frank Hutchison, George Dopman, Gillis, James Bryant, James Kelly, James Davis and George Hutton.

The seven sailors left the vessel some time on Tuesday night, the 17th of February. Hutton, Hutchison and a third man were on watch. Captain Jones and the third mate were asleep below. The two sailors called five of their shipmates forward and the crowd lowered a boat and started away from the ship. At the time the men left her, the Geneva was about 20 miles to the southward of Oahu. The crowd landed near Fred Macfarlane's place at Waikiki early on the following morning. The boat was left on the beach. Evidently the crowd thought they would succeed in eluding capture for they took their kits away with them.

A number of people saw a few of the men after the landing was made, but as far as is now known, nobody saw the crowd actually go ashore. It was this circumstance which gave rise to the report that three of the men had been drowned. People who saw the unknown sailors in the Waikiki district next morning were positive that there were only four in the company. The facts of the case, however, are that the men departed after landing, and made off in different directions. Their boat had been left on the beach, and in pitching around among the breakers was soon broken.

This was taken as further circumstantial evidence of an accident, and it was on the strength of this information that the first news regarding the Geneva was cabled from Honolulu. Hutchison, the youngest man whose name is prominently mentioned in connection with the desertions, is said to have undertaken the voyage for experience. The terrible voyage from Victoria to the Hawaiian capital was more than he had bargained for, and he became thoroughly sickened of his work. He is a lawyer by profession, and knew absolutely nothing in a practical way about seafaring life.

Action has been taken by Capt. Jones against the deserters for stealing the boat, and matters pertaining to the Geneva will be arranged just as soon as the ship arrives at her home port. The Victoria Sealing Company, owners of the vessel, who leaves here on the Aorangi to-night, reaches Honolulu.

LAUNCH TO-MORROW.

Vice-President Wood, of the Victoria Terminal Railway Company, in conversation with a Times representative this morning, stated that the remodel and alterations to the steamer Victorian will be completed in another few weeks. The vessel will be launched from the Esquimaux Marine Railway to-morrow, where during the last month or so a force of about seventy men were engaged on her. The improvements were carried out here. The improvements were carried out here. The improvements were carried out here.

DUNEARN IS SAFE.

The Juneau Recorder-Miner of February 25th says: "The ship Dunearn has at last reached her destination. On the morning of the 19th she sighted Sitka and laid out until the arrival of some steamer to tow her into the harbor. The Bonita was the first to come and on the morning of the 24th towed her into the harbor. She brings a cargo of coal."

New Goods

THE LATEST
FANCY STRIPE
WORSTEDS
FANCY TWEEDS
FLANNELS
NO TWO ALIKE.

—AT—
PEDEN'S,
Merchant Tailor, 25 Fort St.



of coal from Cardiff, Wales, for the United States government. She has sailed just 28,000 miles and was 231 days at sea. Coming around the Horn she was caught in the ice, and for 60 hours was in great danger of being crushed, but finally escaped. She never spoke a single vessel on her entire journey."

INVERLYON BROUGHT COAL.

The British barque Inverlyon, Capt. Simms, arrived in Esquimaux early this morning with a cargo of coal from Cardiff for the navy. The ship sailed from Liverpool, which has been in port for several days. The barque has discharged her Victoria cargo, and will be towed to Vancouver by the tug Lorne to-night. The Lorne only came in from Comox this morning after taking a tow there from Vancouver. At Comox last night Capt. Cutler says the weather was almost perfect.

MARINE NOTES.

That the strike in Vancouver is paralyzing shipping traffic along the waterfront of that city may not only be inferred from the difficulty which the Empress of India is meeting in discharging cargo, but from the fact that the R. M. S. Aorangi is being detained in sailing for Australia. The ship should have sailed last night, but has not yet got away, and the local agents were still awaiting advice regarding her movements up till noon. They were unable to state positively whether the ship would sail this evening.

The big American ship Panama, Captain Backus, from Newmarket for San Francisco with 200 tons of coal, arrived off Honolulu in distress on the 24th of last month. The vessel was damaged and badly leaking. The ship was four days in a hurricane. The men spent 48 hours at the pumps, and at one time there were six feet of water in the hold. Provisions also ran short, and it was a miracle that the vessel ever reached port.

A large force of carpenters and fitters are now at work in one of the freight sheds on the Canadian Pacific railway at Esquimaux, repairing the fittings for the upper works, cabins, etc., of the steamer Princess Victoria, which is now en voyage from England," says the News-Advertiser. "The steamer is intended for the Vancouver-Victoria ferry service and will be fitted up at this port at a total cost of some \$20,000."

Hamilton Abbott, the local agent of the C. P. R. Company, has received advice this afternoon reporting that the R. M. S. Aorangi will call here to-morrow noon.

Capt. James McLeod, at one time a local marine, is to have just fitted out an 83-ton schooner at Halifax for a placer mining expedition to the Straits of Le Maire. The Province reports that there is nothing doing along the waterfront in Vancouver these days, owing to the strike of longshoremen, and were presented. Steamer Venture has reached Esquimaux with another cargo of oil from the Yreka mine.

COMPANY MEETING.

Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Shareholders in Annual Session.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Co. was held last night in Labor hall, when about one hundred shareholders were present. The directors' report, financial statement and auditor's report were submitted to the meeting showing the company to be in a good position. These reports were adopted.

The directors announced that two proposals for the purchase of the patent rights for the United States were before the board, and were under negotiation. Dr. Farwell, the inventor, was present, bringing with him the United States model for a voting machine. This machine is much larger and more comprehensive than the Canadian one, and is a marvel of ingenuity.

The meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening, when it is expected the propositions will be in sufficiently explicit form to lay before the shareholders. Dr. Farwell, before adjournment, described the Orangerville election, at which the machines were used last January. The results were known three minutes after the polls closed, and the machines worked without a hitch throughout.

The following officers and board of directors were selected for next year: President, John Nelson; vice-president, P. S. Lampman; secretary, J. S. Moray; treasurer, A. K. Munro; auditor, T. W. Brooks; directors, D. E. Campbell, P. J. Riddell, D. Campbell, I. V. St. G. Williams and M. King.

Comes Northern Light, A. O. F., at their next meeting on the 11th, will hold the last of the series of whist socials. Initiation of new members and the discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of the order demands a large attendance of the members.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held this evening at the city hall for the discussion of the Alaska boundary question. Mayor McCann has called the meeting on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce. A large attendance is expected in view of the great interest taken by Victorians in the matter. A number of speakers who have made a special study of the boundary question will give addresses. They are Messrs. Richard Hall, M. P., P. A. E. McPhillips, M. P., P. J. Joseph, M. P., P. D. W. Higgins, Charles H. Lugin and Perry Mills, K. C. A resolution will be submitted for the approval of the meeting.

A Big Cut in Pickles

Patterson's Stuffed Pickles, India Relish, Chilli Sauce, Sweet Mixed, regular price 50c. and 40c. per bottle; now 25c. These are the goods. We make the above prices for a few days only to reduce stock.

Johns Bros.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS,
229 DOUGLAS ST.

AWAITING A VERDICT.

Geo. Powell Raises a Knotty Point Respecting Imprisonment Case.

In the provincial police court last evening the hearing of the charge against Phil. Robinson of attempting to induce persons to act as impressment parties was continued before J. Pearson and R. B. McKicking, Justices of the peace. The sitting was taken up altogether with hearing addresses of counsel.

On opening, Geo. Powell, for the defence, having called no witnesses claimed the right to close the argument. R. Cassidy, K. C., claimed to represent the Attorney-General. This was combatted by Mr. Powell. Finally Mr. Powell was given the right to close.

Mr. Cassidy went fully into the case in proof of the alleged crime of the defendant of having induced parties to act in the capacity of impressment. Mr. Powell raised a point which had a very important bearing on the case. It was that according to the section under which the information was laid punishment was provided for an "attempt to induce." If, as was contended by the counsel for the prosecution, it had been proved that Robinson had succeeded in inducing men to impressment, Mr. Powell held that no punishment was provided. The wording of the statute made attempting alone the crime.

R. Cassidy contended otherwise, and the court was adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock in order to allow of a verdict being arrived at.

His Confession.

Maurice Best Admits That He Owe His Life to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"A man's health depends upon his stomach." Like many another ancient adage this one has more than a grain of truth in it. The stomach feeds the blood and the blood carries the food to all parts of the body. Therefore if the stomach is in good shape the body will be thoroughly fed.

But another important matter must be attended to. The blood, as well as carrying the food to the muscles, carries off the waste material, and the kidneys remove that waste material from the blood. Therefore to ensure the perfect working of the system the two most important organs to keep in order are the stomach and the kidneys.

And to this is easy with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills on sale at every druggist. They work on the parts affected separately and together and the results obtained are almost miraculous. Listen to what they did for Maurice Best, of Southern Harbour, Newfoundland.

"I suffered for eight years from Dyspepsia," writes Mr. Best. "I was in continual misery. I would go off in a faint and for ten or fifteen minutes I would be more dead than alive. Doctors tried and could not cure me. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets made me feel like a new man. I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Strictly fresh eggs, 25 cents per doz. at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates Street.

A junior Rugby match was played this morning between the Collegiate and South Park school teams. There was a good attendance, and the former won by a score of 16 to 0.

CONSUMPTION

Prevented and Cured. Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?
These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you. If you are sick, try writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

The Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use. The Stomach System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Stomach Chemical Company, Limited, 775 King Street West, Toronto, giving postal address, and the free medicine (the Stomach Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Stomach's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

Seeds! Seeds!

This is the time of year for planting seeds. We have the very best varieties in stock for the climate.

JAY & CO.

13 BROAD STREET.

Funds Wanted

For investment, in large or small amounts. A. R. THOMAS, Broker, Molsons Bank Building, Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

New Spring Goods

Have arrived in: Hagan & Sons, Sororis, Bell's, Moloney Bros. and "Slater's Invictus." These goods are the latest on the market, and we respectfully invite every person to call and see them.

THE PATERNON SHOE CO.'S

Shoe Emporium

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628.

Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, Massage, Etc

At the VICTORIA-TREATMENT AND TURKISH BATH ROOMS, 39 PANDORA AVE. Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. for ladies, except Saturday and Sunday; from 5 p. m. to 12 p. m. for gents, except Friday. Skilled nurses in attendance. Ring us up and appoint your hour. Phone A504.

Spring Cleaning

Have your Upholstery and Mattresses repaired, and your Carpets cleaned and laid by

Smith & Champlon,

Phone, 718. 100 Douglas Street.

We Sell Typewriters

Rent Typewriters.
Repair Typewriters.
Exchange Typewriters (All Makes).
Sell Typewriter Attachments.
Sell Typewriter Supplies.
Furnish Stenographers and Operators.

Can We Serve You?

M. W. Waitt & Co.
GENERAL DEALERS,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Kingham & Co.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FUEL CO., NANAIMO, B.C.

New Wellington Coal

Lump or Sack \$6.00 per ton
Washed Nut \$5.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the city limits.

OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 647.

8-Roomed House.

Bath room, scullery, pantry, hot and cold water, close to Fort street and Oak Bay car lines, good neighborhood, with two large lots, for sale.

Swinerton & Oddy,
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Drain Tiles

To farmers and others requiring tile our prices are as follows:

3-inch Tile	\$10.00 per thousand
4-inch Tile	\$12.00 per thousand
5-inch Tile	\$15.00 per thousand
6-inch Tile	\$20.00 per thousand

Apply to J. Raymond & Sons, Government street, or Manufacturer's Yard, Douglas street. Phone 507.

JAMES BAKER.

Now Considering Spring Suits?

The Pick of the Season's Importation

Can now be obtained from British, New Zealand and Canadian goods, at

THOMAS & GRANT'S,
THE GOVERNMENT ST. TAILORS

English Flower Seeds!!

Sweet Peas

A specialty. A collection of 18 varieties that obtained highest marks at the London Sweet Pea Conference last year. One pkt. of each for 75c.

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

Fine Teas and Coffees

Imported direct from the place of growth. Teas scientifically blended, and Coffees roasted fresh every day on the premises.

Teas, 25c. to \$1.00 a pound.
Coffees, 25c. to 50c. a pound.
Price according to quality.

"Rickshaw" Tea and Coffee Store
PHONE 128. 42 FORT ST.
GOODS DELIVERED.

Step Ladders

SEE THE "MASTER"

Made by F. Clark, 187 Douglas St., or at R. G. Prior & Co's

ESCALET CAFE

ESCALET HAS OPENED THE Bank Exchange Cafe

Where you can find meals at all hours, day and night. The best meals in town, and at moderate prices. The house will be entirely short order, and cater for family parties. Private rooms for ladies and families.

Money to Loan

On first-class real estate. Apply

Robertson & Robertson,
SOLICITORS, 8 BASTION SQUARE

Heinz Pickles, Sweet and Sour

IN BULK 25 CENTS PER QUART
Mowat & Wallace
GROCERS, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

TO SEEK BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

TO ASSUME CHARGE OF VICTORIA HARBOR

The City Council Will Be Asked to Urge This Upon the Dominion Government.

The Dominion government will be asked to incorporate a board of commissioners in connection with Victoria harbor. This was decided upon at a meeting held at the city hall yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives of the council, board of trade, Voters' League, and chamber of commerce. There were present Mayor McCandless, who presided, and the following: Messrs. C. E. Redfern, W. L. Grant, F. M. Moberly, T. C. Sorby, A. J. Morley, Joshua Kingham, Chas. Spratt, Ald. Dinsdale, Ald. Yates, J. L. Beckwith, Ald. Vincent, Ald. Cameron, T. N. Henderson, Ald. Stewart and W. J. Hanna.

DISGRUNTLED.

Men Who Manufacture Misery.

The disgruntled man, the man who is sulky and dissatisfied under all conditions and circumstances, is to be found everywhere. Even at the sea side where he has gone for rest and recreation you'll find him sulky and sulky, grumbling at the weather, the people, the hotel accommodations, the board, and everything else. His scowling, sullen visage checks the flow of talk at the table, and hushes the prattle of playing children. Now and again one gossip says to another "The old chap's liver must be out of order." "Somebody else says, 'Perhaps he's suffering from kidney trouble.' And a majority incline to the opinion that it's 'just dyspepsia.'"



And as it happens they are all of them right. His liver is sluggish. His kidneys are disordered. His blood is necessarily poisoned by accumulations of effete matter. And just out of all his stomach "out of order." This is another case in which the logical sequence of statement

The Last Is First.

The liver is sluggish because the stomach is diseased. The kidneys are disordered because the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are "weak" and cannot supply adequate nutrition for the needs of the body. How do we know this? Because in so many cases, persons who have suffered with disease of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., have found these diseases entirely cured, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured diseases of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion. Took medicine from my family physician to no avail. In looking over one of Doctor Pierce's Memorial Books," writes Mr. Thos. G. Lever of Lever, Richmond Co., S. C. "I found my case described exactly. I wrote to you and made a statement. You sent me a descriptive list of questions, and these I answered, but thought myself incurable as I suffered so much with pain under my ribs and an empty feeling in my stomach. At night would have cold or hot feet and hands alternately. I was getting very nervous and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place; was irritable and impatient, and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely eat anything that would not produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitation, owing to my prejudices against patent medicines, I decided to try a few bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' After taking several bottles of each, found I was improving. I continued for six months or more, off and on. I have to be careful yet at times, of

of the meeting, submitted the following proposal to be urged upon the Dominion government:

1. An act to incorporate a board of commissioners, three to be appointed by the government, the mayor of the city (ex-officio), and one representative of the board of trade, or shipping interest.
2. The commissioners to have power to take up and inquire into the whole question of such harbor improvements as may be for the general advantage of Canada, to take expert and other evidence, report and submit suggestions to the government.
3. An adequate appropriation to be made by the government to meet the necessary expenses incidental to the foregoing inquiry.
4. The harbor commissioners to have power to appoint such temporary officers as may be necessary for the carrying out of objects of the act and to pay reasonable costs and charges out of the funds placed at their disposal.
5. Then Mr. Redfern read the objects of the board, as follows:
 1. To take evidence as to the present state of the harbor of Victoria, its sufficiency or insufficiency to meet the growing demands of the commerce of the port.
 2. To prepare plans and charts of the harbor as existing, including all the surrounding properties to the streets bounding the same, and also of the Indian reserve; to plot upon the surface of the harbor, the depths of water, and by borings ascertain the nature and depth of the bottom to a datum line of 30 feet below ordinary low water level.
 3. To prepare plans of such improvements as the board may, after mature

what I eat, in order that I may feel good and strong. I fully believe if any one suffering with indigestion or torpid liver or chronic cold should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets' and observe a few simple hygienic rules they would soon be greatly benefited, and with a little perseverance would be entirely cured."

The School-Boy's Pocket is notorious for the miscellany it contains. Tins, string, apples, marbles, chewing gum, nails, jack-stones, are all found in the confused mass. What would be said of one who used that pocket which we call the stomach, for such a heterogeneous collection of materials? This is done not alone by the human ostrich at the circus, but by those of good people who do not consider the relation of the stomach to the other organs of the body. The purpose of eating is to provide nutrition for the body. But how many people think of the nutritive value of the food they eat? For the

made part the choice of food is made in the palate. The palate is a creature of education. It may be taught to crave things bitter or things sweet; to desire spicy or fiery condiments which irritate the stomach and intestines, which disarrange the organs of digestion and nutrition. As a rule the palate is taught to desire the most undesirable things from the viewpoint of nutrition. The result is that the stomach has to thrust a great quantity of straw to obtain one grain of nutrition.

The body is sustained by food properly digested and assimilated, and converted into nutriment. But when the food lacks nutritive value the body and its organs must be starved. Exactly the same thing happens when the food eaten is nutritive, but the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are weakened by disease, fail to extract the nutrition from the food properly. Then the body is starved also.

The Sign of Starvation is weakness. A starved man can't work. A starved child can't learn. The best it works partially and ineffectively. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by curing diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten, and this food converted into nutriment, builds up the body and all its parts and organs into sound health and strength.

"After I had received the advice which you gave me in regard to my treatment," writes Geo. Dornier, Esq., of 1515 Palmyra street, Baltimore, Md., "I used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. After using four bottles I considered myself cured as I have not felt any symptoms since. Had tried almost all remedies that I heard of that were good for dyspepsia, but with no relief. Finally I became discouraged and wrote to you for advice, with the above result."

To Discourage People.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Dornier's letter: "Finally I became discouraged and wrote to you for advice" would express the feeling of thousands who have written to Dr. Pierce. They have utterly failed to find help. They have been growing steadily worse. As a forlorn hope they have written to Dr. Pierce and have been cured.

Persons suffering from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence strictly private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Take Our Word for It

Satisfy Yourself. It's Easily Done.

"SALUDA"

CEYLON TEA is sold only in sealed lead packets at all grocers. One trial will prove it to be the purest and most delicious tea grown. Black, Mixed or Green. Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers. 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb.

conference, deemed necessary to provide for the commerce of the port and for the general advantage of Canada.

1. To estimate the cost thereof and the probable revenue to be derived therefrom.

2. To report their conclusions to the proper departments of the government at Ottawa.

The full powers of the act shall not be operative without an order-in-council.

Mr. Sorby spoke at length on the subject, dealing with all its phases. If a board of commissioners was appointed, he explained, its duty would be to inquire into all matters relative to the improvement of the harbor. Its scope would have to be of the broadest character. In the act he had proposed to the government when he was at Ottawa there was provision for a board of seven commissioners, but this they had changed to eight, to be appointed as follows: Four by the Governor-General in Council, one elected by the city council, one by the board of trade, one by the shipping interests, and the mayor of the city ex-officio. Sir Louis Davies had informed him by letter that there was nothing to prevent such a proposal being adopted, and Hon. Mr. Tarte had concurred in his colleague's opinion.

The speaker then exhaustively enumerated the benefits to be derived by the city from an improved harbor. It would increase the shipping trade and bring large ships which would not now call on account of the insufficiency of accommodation. He also pointed out that no trans-continental railway would make a terminus at a place which hadn't adequate harbor accommodation. Every facility for loading from the cars to the ships, and vice versa, was necessary.

Mr. Sorby then illustrated the efficacy of a harbor board by referring to what had been accomplished on Montreal harbor, which had been made to pay all its expenses and leave a handsome surplus for further improvement. As regards the details of improvement and the benefits which would follow, such as a graving dock, he said that the city possessed all the facilities for the performance of the work. He also instanced the case of a San Francisco company which would have made this one of its ports but for the want of adequate harbor accommodation. It had been said that big ships couldn't turn around in Victoria harbor. In refutation of this assertion the speaker exhibited maps of the harbors of Montreal, Bristol and others showing that the bulk of the shipping at these ports was in spaces considerably smaller than Victoria harbor.

Considerable discussion followed. Ald. Vincent didn't think any business had been turned away from the city because of the size of its harbor. Mr. Spratt, however, held a contrary view. He said that three years ago a steamship line plying between San Francisco and Seattle would have called here had it not been for the lack of harbor accommodation.

Mr. Redfern moved that the meeting respectfully request the city council to urge upon the Dominion government the desirability and necessity of incorporating a board of harbor commissioners for Victoria harbor on the same lines as those of Montreal and Quebec. He felt confident that in so doing the council would have the citizens of Victoria at its back.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Beckwith, who said there was no question as to the desirability of extensive improvements being required on Victoria harbor. Increased accommodation would create a greater volume of shipping. In reply to the assertion that big steamships wouldn't come inside no matter how much the harbor was deepened, the speaker pointed out that in order to accommodate the larger vessels for the Round trade it was necessary that it be improved. Without this accommodation Victoria would lose a great deal of its tourist trade.

Ald. Yates expressed himself in hearty accord with the motion. Mr. Redfern raised an interesting point. He pointed out that the \$10,000 annually appropriated by the Dominion government for Victoria harbor would pay the interest on and sinking fund on a loan of \$200,000 at the low rate which could be obtained from the government. This could be expended in improvement work.

Mr. Morley described berthing facilities of some of the London docks, and explained that some of the biggest liners such as the Orient could move about in an incredibly small space.

The mayor favored the resolution. As Mr. Redfern had stated, the \$10,000 per year expended by the Dominion government on Victoria harbor would pay interest and sinking fund on a loan of more than \$200,000 at the low rate for which it could be secured from the government, which would probably not exceed five per cent. There was a vast difference in the effect of ships docking at the ocean docks and in the harbor. When they came inside their passengers and crew would take in the city and the dealers would secure their trade. It was likely that the Indian reserve question would be settled in the near future, and this was another reason why a harbor board should be incorporated, as docks would no doubt be constructed at several points on the reserve. There should be somebody responsible for the condition of the harbor. The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Kingham alluded to the very effective character of the improvement work done by the Dominion government on the harbor within the past six months. More had been accomplished in that time than in twenty years previously. He

referred particularly to the deepening of the upper harbor.

Another motion was introduced by Mr. Sorby providing that the personnel of the board be as follows: Four appointed by the Governor-General in Council, one each by the city council, board of trade, and chamber of commerce, and the mayor ex-officio during his term in office. The meeting then adjourned.

BOOM EXPECTED IN BASEBALL CIRCLES

PLETHORA OF TEAMS SOUTH OF THE LINE

Changes in the Seattle Club—A Bright Season Is Predicted for the Locals.

Never before in the history of baseball has there been so large a demand for players as there is this spring. The reason of this demand for men can be readily realized when one stops to consider the fact that this year will see the largest number of recognized leagues in existence ever known, no less than seventeen taking the field at the opening of the season. The organizations that will be represented in the campaign next season are the National League, American League, Eastern League, Western League, American Association, New York State League, Southern League, New England League, Pacific Coast League, Pacific Northwest League, Three League, Cotton States League, Texas League, Kentucky-Tennessee League, Connecticut State League, Virginia-Carolina League and any number of minor, semi-professional and amateur leagues.

The professional leagues will average eight clubs, or 120 clubs in all, some of which will carry from fifteen to twenty players on their payrolls, and others twelve to fourteen. The average, however, will easily reach fifteen men to a team. One hundred and thirty-six players, then, will be required to make a remarkable total of 2,040 ball players who will scribble their autographs on contracts before the season opens. This is figuring on the professional class of players only, and does not include the large number of people employed as managers, groundskeepers, press-agents, scorers, ticket men, special grounds policemen, and others necessary to conduct the different departments of the game. Then there are thousands of so-called semi-professional aggregations who have one or more paid men on their teams. This all goes to show that baseball, aside from being the leading sport in the States to-day, has grown to be a business enterprise of considerable proportions.

There is no reason why any young man, if he has the ability to be a good one, should not become a professional baseball player. It is almost safe to say that there is no known line of business that will bring in as much for six months' work as ball playing. Then there is the opportunity to travel all over the country, which is of great advantage to a young fellow. There is nothing to prevent a man studying for a profession while he is playing ball and earning money enough to support him in the winter while he is attending school or college. It is based on as in business, brains count all the time. There is for instance John M. Ward, of the old New York Giants, who is now one of the most prominent lawyers in New York; also Ted Lewis, the former Boston pitcher, who is now teacher of English at the Columbia University. Then there are Doctors Bushong, Baldwin, Newton, Casey and many other lawyers and doctors, and there are hundreds of ex-baseball players who saved money enough to go into business and are now prosperous. It is only really that the Eastern papers spoke of Billy Dineen, one of the Boston team's present pitchers, saying that he had been offered \$43,000 for his holding in oil lands in Pennsylvania, bought with the money earned by playing ball. Ball players are so much in demand now, that any young player of ability can very soon earn a good salary.

The game will this year be played under uniform rules in every professional league, with the possible exception of the Pacific Coast out-law organization. The foul-trick rule has been retained, the elevation of the pitcher's box has been limited to fifteen inches above the home plate and base lines, which must be "a perfect level," and a new section added to the balk rule, penalizing the pitcher for directing the ball "while either foot is back of the plate." Other than this the rules remain the same as heretofore.

Seattle Changes.

Manager Dugdale, of the Seattle team, has signed "Jerry" Freeman, who played with Vancouver last season, to play first base in place of Hoxley, who deserted to the rival Seattle club. Law, the pitcher, also of last year's Vancouver team, has signed to do the twirling for the Centralia team, which club it appears will have one of the best teams on the Sound this season.

The Local Season.

Locally the season should be the best

ever experienced here, as applications for tickets are coming in very profusely, no less than ten games having already been arranged for, while last year at this time practically no games had been booked. From present indications it seems that the boys will be kept pretty busy all summer, there being no doubt that there will be more games than there were last season. The teams they will meet will also be much stronger than those of last year, as almost every club in the Northwest has strengthened up by importing players. This, of course, insures the fans a season of exceptionally fast ball, in fact the game will be better in every way than heretofore. The grounds in place of being rough, as they have been in the past, will be as good as perfect as it is possible to make them. The infield especially will be a treat to play on, and infield errors should be few and far between.

The appearance of the team on the field will also be quite an improvement, as the new maroon and white uniforms will be of the very finest quality made. The body of the uniforms will be maroon with a white-winged V across the chest. The stockings will be maroon, with white stripes, and the caps of the same color as the suits. Maroon and white striped jerseys will also be worn, making in all one of the neatest uniforms procurable. The boys are quite confident that with good, hard drilling under a competent coach, such as the club intends securing, they will be fully capable of holding their own with any of the visiting teams. The loss of Schwenger's services during the early part of the season will be keenly felt. However, he expects to be back in the game by the early part of June, so his absence on the team will be only temporary.

Light practice will commence as soon as the weather is favorable, and regular practice will start early next month.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TO-DAY'S GAMES

There are three matches being played this afternoon in which Victorians are directly interested. Only one is taking place within the city, and that is the junior league match between Victoria West and North Ward teams at Beacon Hill. The Columbia eleven is playing Cowichan at Duncan, and the Narry will be contesting a match with Nanaimo at the Cool City. Both teams left for the city by this morning's train.

The North Ward team follows: Goal, W. Craig; backs, J. Devlin, V. Auld; half backs, E. Saggie, J. Menzies, W. Cox; forwards, D. McLeary, E. Taylor, C. Coughlan, G. Coughlan, J. Bakers.

BASKETBALL GAME TO-NIGHT

As announced yesterday, the Victoria West and Nanaimo National basketball teams will play this evening at the drill hall.

WILL LEAVE FERNWOODS

Robt. Peden, one of the F. Y. M. A.'s best basketball players, has submitted his resignation, to take effect at the expiration of the present season. He intends joining the J. B. A. A.

THE RING. RESULTED IN DRAW.

At the Theatre Royal, Vancouver, on Thursday night the 20-round glove contest between Perry Queenan, Seattle, and John V. Carter, of San Francisco, ended in a draw.

THE GUNT. REGULAR RUN.

The regular weekly run of the Victoria Hunt Club is being held this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Fisher, Metchem.

GOLF. MONTHLY COMPETITION.

At the Oak Bay links this afternoon the regular monthly medal competition is taking place.

HOCKEY. PLAYING AT VANCOUVER.

The Victoria ladies' and gentlemen's hockey teams left for Vancouver last evening and are playing the Vancouver ladies' and gentlemen's teams this afternoon at Brockton Point.



There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for household utensils. When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR. Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

DOES YOUR FOOD DISTRESS YOU?

Are you nervous? ... Do you feel older than you used to? ... Is your appetite poor? ... Is your tongue coated with a slimy, yellowish fur? ... Do you have dizzy spells? ... Have you a bad taste in your mouth? ... Have you a sensation of fullness after eating? ... Do you have heartburn? ... Do you belch gas or wind? ... Do you have excessive thirst? ... Do you notice black specks before the eyes? ... Do you have pain or oppression around the heart? ... Does your heart palpitate, or beat irregularly? ... Do you have unpleasant dreams? ... Are you constipated? ... Do your limbs tremble or vibrate? ... Are you restless at night? ... NAME ... Age ... Occupation ... Street number ... Town ... State ...

If you have any or all of the above symptoms you probably have Dyspepsia. Fill in the above blank, send to us, and we will mail you a free trial of PEPPI-KOLA TABLETS—unquestionably the surest and safest Dyspepsia cure known—altogether with our little book—"Advice To Dyspepsia." Regular size PEPPI-KOLA TABLETS, 25 cents, by mail, or of your druggist. Agents wanted.

THE LAXAKOLA COMPANY, 45 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

? SPRING HOUSE-CLEANING ?

Every housewife will have, as she always has had, many questions to solve relative to the administration of home affairs; but just now she will have to face the question of spring cleaning. How easy will be the task if she wisely selects the wall paper, carpet, furniture and other house furnishings at Weiler Bros., who have made special preparation for a big season's business by largely increasing their stocks in every department. Carloads of new goods arriving all the time.

We Will Help You to Solve the?

- DEPARTMENTS
- FURNITURE.
 - UPHOLSTERING.
 - CURTAIN.
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 - LINEN.
 - CLOCKERY.
 - KITCHEN UTENSIL.
 - BEDDING.
 - CARPET.
 - DRAWERY.
 - MATTING.
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 - BRASS GOODS.
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 - LINOLEUM.
 - WALL GOODS.
 - FANCY GOODS.
 - WOODENWARE.
 - ETC., ETC., ETC.

See Our New Line of Bedsteads

(A real beauty for \$16.00.)

WEILER BROS.

The Complete House-Furnishers The Popular House-Furnishing Establishment of B. C.

When you go to a druggist for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, do not let him persuade you to try something which he says is just as good; there is nothing just as good, because Mrs. Pinkham's medicine holds the record for the largest number of cures of any female medicine in the world.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1903.

THE RIVAL ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC.



(Contributed by an official of the Trans-Canada Railway.)
Four different routes from east to west are shown upon the above map. These are:

1. The main line of the Canadian Pacific from St. John to Vancouver.
2. The various sections of railway owned or controlled by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, which are to be connected into a through line from Toronto to Dute Inlet, with an alternative route to the coast from Edmonton, passing north-easterly to Port Simpson.
3. The Grand Trunk railway extension from North Bay in a north-easterly direction, until it strikes the line of the Trans-Canada somewhere in the neighborhood of Norway House, apparently intending to follow it to Port Simpson, if the necessary legislative permission can be obtained; and
4. The Trans-Canada, the shortest, most direct and most northerly of the lot. The enormous success which has

followed the construction and operation of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the magnificent work done by it in the up-building of the Canadian western country is known to all men. The more northerly of the proposed transcontinental routes, namely, the Trans-Canada and the Grand Trunk railway extension are so far removed from the line of the Canadian Pacific railway that they would work it no injury. In fact a line of railway opening up the far northwest of the Dominion will be an admitted advantage to the older road, by developing a territory, portions of which, at least, would become tributary to it. The apparent disadvantage of the Mackenzie & Mann project, judged as a transcontinental highway, apart from its great length, is the fact that it parallels the Canadian Pacific railway so closely for so long a distance. The most attractive part of the Grand Trunk railway scheme is its proposed route west from the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg,

where it proposes to seek parliamentary authority for following the line secured by charter to the Trans-Canada. Should this application be persisted in there will undoubtedly be a very pretty fight next session at Ottawa. Less has been heard, outside of Quebec, so far, of the project and claims of the Trans-Canada than of the other proposed transcontinental routes, and, therefore, a brief enumeration of them will be interesting in view of the prominence which the subject is bound to assume at the coming sessions of both the Dominion parliament and of the provincial legislatures. Unlike any of the other routes, the Trans-Canada is to be purely a Canadian road from ocean to ocean. Not a mile of its line will be in American territory. Great things are claimed for it as an Imperial highway. Should international difficulties ever, unfortunately, occur between the United States and this country, it would be absolutely im-

possible for hostile forces from the other side of the boundary to reach and interrupt the service of the Trans-Canada, which runs from three to five hundred miles from the frontier, though, of course, it would be very much more difficult to defend a road which runs for so great a length so near to the boundary as the Canadian Pacific railway does. The eastern terminus of the Trans-Canada at Chicoutimi and Quebec, its western terminus at Port Simpson, and the point at which it touches James Bay, could easily be defended against all invaders by British fleets, while in view of the possibility of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is interesting to note that the distance from Liverpool to Yokohama via the Trans-Canada, is only 9,830 miles, against 12,080 miles, via New York and San Francisco. From Quebec to Port Simpson via the Trans-Canada, railway, is only 2,830 miles, all of it south of the northern limit of wheat, while the distance be-

tween the same points via the Grand Trunk railway will be about 3,400 miles, and from Portland to Port Simpson by Grand Trunk railway about 3,600 miles. It will be remembered that the distance from Quebec to Vancouver by C. P. R. is 3,078 miles. The expected saving in both distance and gradients by the proposed road, over existing routes from Manitoba to the Canadian seaports on the St. Lawrence, is so great, that the promoters are ready to undertake to carry wheat from all points on its line in the province of Manitoba to the ocean steamer at Chicoutimi, Montreal or Quebec, at rates which will save the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest about seven cents per bushel on present cost of transportation to the seaboard. It is claimed that this saving alone will much more than pay the total interest upon the cost of the road's construction. It is proposed to construct the entire road with steel rails and steel bridges of

Canadian manufacture, thus offering to the new steel and iron works at Sydney, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton an immediate market for an immense quantity of steel. The map shows that the proposed line is one of the most direct which can span the continent. Starting from deep water termini at Chicoutimi, Quebec and Montreal, for the charter provides for a line to Montreal nearly as short as that to Quebec, it is destined to traverse and develop the best part of the newly discovered wheat and timber lands of Northern Quebec in the James Bay district, to tap the whole of the James and Hudson Bay trade, to open up the valuable mineral country of Northern Ontario, to cross the center of the rich wheat lands of the Peace River valley, and finally to reach one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast, by a pass in the mountains only 2,000 feet high, as compared with 4,425 feet at Owen's Nest, and with 5,400 at Kicking Horse.

It is estimated that the arable lands to be opened up by the Trans-Canada railway could support a population of many millions, sufficient in fact, if the zone between this line and the Canadian Pacific railway were settled, to raise sufficient bread-stuffs for the British Isles and to make them entirely independent of all foreign countries. The Trans-Canada route would also favor Toronto, because the road now being built by the Ontario government from North Bay to James Bay would connect with the Trans-Canada a little south-west of James Bay, making a connection between Toronto and Port Simpson almost as short as that proposed by the Grand Trunk. But perhaps the most important claim of the Trans-Canada is that it will serve Canadian seaports exclusively, and that by means of the bridge at Quebec the Intercolonial is bound to get the winter traffic for Halifax and St. John without the possibility of its diversion to U.S. ports.

WILL THE WIRELESS KILL THE CABLE?

What is to be the future of Atlantic telegraphy in the face of the results which Marconi has achieved? In my opinion, the days of submarine cables for Atlantic service are numbered, and probably those of all submarine cables. On the other hand, I do not think that shareholders in cable companies need have much fear for their investments. When of late years attention has been directed to the development of wireless telegraphy, the cable companies have been making use of it, in place of maintaining their cables. They are in the best position for the purpose. The work that Marconi has done has altered the whole of the conditions of the Atlantic service, though it will necessarily be some time before its effects are felt to their full extent. And it is not so much the fact that a very long distance has been signalled over without wires, though that is of great importance, but the fact that the means of conducting matter lying between this country and America has not been able to absorb the whole of the electric waves dispatched.

The Cable Service.

The telegraphic service between this country and America at the present time is a remarkably good one. There are fourteen cables stretched between different points on the coast of the United Kingdom and the continent, and each cable is duplicated. That is to say, messages are sent in each cable in both directions at the same instant, so that the fourteen cables really represent twenty-eight single cables working only in one direction. The fourteen cables have the capacity together of transmitting 700 words a minute, taking the usual length of word at five letters.

The man who cables to America, however, does not work on the lines of ordinary newspaper English. He has a language of his own, specially designed to enable him to get the utmost value for the shilling he pays for each word transmitted. His word averages eight letters, and each word means a good deal more than appears on its face.

The difficulties of cable telegraphy are very much increased by the fact that, owing to the difference in time, there are at most three hours during which business can be conducted between London and New York. New York comes to business at 10 a.m., but in London it is then 3 p.m. London begins to leave business at 4 p.m., and has quite done by 6 p.m.

From this it follows that the service has to be carried on at a very high speed. Messages are transmitted from London to New York in a quarter of a

minute, and a message from a member of the London Stock Exchange is transmitted to New York, delivered at the New York Stock Exchange, and a reply received in London at the "House" in three minutes. The number of messages sent between the "House" and New York between opening and closing time is enormous. Over two hundred messages from one broker in one afternoon is quite common. It will be seen, therefore, what a splendid organization has been developed in connection with transatlantic telegraphy. And it has not been done in a day. There were more difficulties in the way of the successful establishment of Atlantic submarine telegraphy in the sixties and early seventies than to-day oppose the establishment of wireless Atlantic telegraphy.

Difficulties of the Wireless.

But these are many and serious. In the first place there is the very important matter of secrecy. At present, while the sender of a cable message can be sure that his message only passes through the hands of the staff of the cable companies, and it is therefore only possible to tap them through one of the companies' officials, if his message were sent by wireless telegraphy it would be perfectly practicable for any one possessing an apparatus that could be tuned to receive the waves emanating from, say, Poldhu, to read all that he chose.

This was strikingly illustrated by Mr. Neville Maskelyne, who is fitting up wireless apparatus for the Eastern Telegraph Company, and successfully tapped all the messages from Poldhu to the Italian Majesty's cruiser Corio Alberto. But a little consideration will show that this difficulty is more apparent than real. Stockbrokers and business men guard themselves from tapping by the use of a code, and the same thing would apply if wireless telegraphy was the agent. We are all sure that our letters only pass through the hands of post office officials, but we seal them nevertheless, and we depend upon the sealing for secrecy, not upon the post office.

There is, however, a rather more serious difficulty. When the international yacht race was being run in New York waters, it was found practically impossible to report the race by wireless apparatus except by arrangement between the different operators, each taking a certain period. Also it is reported that in the manoeuvres of the Mediterranean fleet a short time since the same trouble was experienced. Signals between different pairs of ships interfered with each other, and prevented either from being read. But this, again, in my opinion, is much more formidable in appearance than it really is.

To Keep Clear of Each Other.

For the Atlantic service there will not be many sets of stations, and when once inventors set themselves to solve the problem of keeping clear of each other, instead of interfering with each other, it will not be long before that trouble is extinguished. Synthetic wireless telegraphy, though impossible with our present knowledge for the huge number of land lines in use, should be perfectly practicable where only a few stations are required, if inventors and the engineers engaged in working the matter out will work on the lines suggested. Mr. Marconi has already made a very good beginning. He has attacked it on scientific lines, and he has succeeded in establishing a system for two sets of stations. I understand that our post office and Herr Slaby have been equally successful.

The problem becomes harder as the number of stations grows, and as the adaptability still lying before troops who receive an access of mobility by the employment of horses, either for riding purposes, as draught animals attached to the so-called "galloping" carts or wagons, or by means of mechanically propelled transport vehicles. The present rifle has been deemed inconvenient, more especially on horses or ponies. Comparatively few shots fired through it make the barrel so hot that it cannot be conveniently grasped by the soldier in case he should, as emergency might dictate, have to regain his mount, either to push forward or to make a strategic movement to his rear. The experience of the campaign showed that the "sighting" of the Lee-Enfield rifle was capable of improvement. Also that, compared with other magazine rifles, its loading arrangement, by which each cartridge has to be handled singly, was possibly the slowest—that is, of course, equivalent to saying the worst—in the world. The war also proved conclusively—and this is a point to be noted about all others—that there was more good, accurate shooting in the Enfield barrel than any other the most accomplished and trustworthy experts had had submitted to them.

Signals That Slip.

The speed of sending is at present low because for one reason there is a tendency for signals to slip, and they have to be made sure of. But this is only what occurred in the early days of telegraphy, and it has been so successful in overcoming that messages are sent on land lines at 400 words a minute.

As far as can be seen at present, it appears to me that wireless messages across the Atlantic will be sent at the same rate in days to come.

There are other difficulties, such as the powerful waves sent out from stations arranged for Atlantic work masking other waves sent out locally. But that is again a matter of working out. The working out of the different problems may take long, or it may only occupy a short time. That will depend upon how much money is put into the work. In any case, in my opinion a regular wireless Atlantic service will come at no distant date, and cable shareholders will benefit thereby.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

The army is shortly to have a new universal rifle—universal in the sense that the arm in its shape, form, weight, length and energy is to be identical for all branches of the service—horse, foot and departmental. The new weapon is a modification of the present rifle, the Lee-Enfield, says an English exchange. (It is incorrect to speak of it as the Lee-Enfield, as is the common error. The Lee-Enfield was discarded some years ago, and a new one, the product of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, substituted.)

The chief lesson of the late war in South Africa is the enormous power of adaptability still lying before troops who receive an access of mobility by the employment of horses, either for riding purposes, as draught animals attached to the so-called "galloping" carts or wagons, or by means of mechanically propelled transport vehicles. The present rifle has been deemed inconvenient, more especially on horses or ponies. Comparatively few shots fired through it make the barrel so hot that it cannot be conveniently grasped by the soldier in case he should, as emergency might dictate, have to regain his mount, either to push forward or to make a strategic movement to his rear. The experience of the campaign showed that the "sighting" of the Lee-Enfield rifle was capable of improvement. Also that, compared with other magazine rifles, its loading arrangement, by which each cartridge has to be handled singly, was possibly the slowest—that is, of course, equivalent to saying the worst—in the world. The war also proved conclusively—and this is a point to be noted about all others—that there was more good, accurate shooting in the Enfield barrel than any other the most accomplished and trustworthy experts had had submitted to them.

A Doubtful Advantage.

It is, after all, the barrel of the rifle that is the main makes for the good shooting of the complete weapon. This is so self-evident a proposition that it needs no elaboration, and, like other people, the authorities must have been aware of it. Yet what has happened? For the somewhat doubtful advantage of supplying mounted troops with a rifle that it is hoped they will carry with perfect ease, a barrel that was in so many ways superior to all others has been shortened in length, and to avoid diminishing its effective and accurate range, given an extra "twist" so as to increase the velocity of the bullet as it emerges from the muzzle at the end of its passage through the truncated barrel.

The sights on the modified rifle are believed to be a great improvement upon those which were carried by the victorious army of the Empire through South Africa, but they could as well have been fitted to the Lee-Enfield. The magazine of the new rifle has been so arranged that with one effort it will "load" seven or ten cartridges from a metal "clip." This again is a plan that could have been carried out equally as well with the old rifle as the new. Again, in the new rifle the barrel has been entirely clothed with wood from the breech to the fore-end, in order to permit of its being grasped in any position after any number of shots have been fired from it. This very desirable improvement could, doubtless, have been added to the Lee-Enfield with relative ease.

The condemnation of the Lee-Enfield. The infantryman is in future to carry a similar rifle to his mounted comrade. He never raised a complaint against that which he is shortly to discard, so it comes to us more than this: That a perfectly satisfactory shooting weapon, the few accessory defects of which are fully granted, but which might have been easily remedied, has been discarded for the purpose of affording some degree or quality of relief to mounted troops, who must necessarily always be fewer in number than the marching troops, who are, and ever will remain, so far as human precedence enables any one to see, the backbone of an army. The advantage is, we think it will be allowed, a very shadowy one indeed. At any rate, the fact has gone forth that no further quantities of the Lee-Enfield are to be made at the government factories, and that such contracts as there may remain unfilled by private firms shall be terminated as speedily as possible.

Then, after new machinery and "tools" have been made and adjusted, the manufacture of the "improved" (?) rifle is to be begun at once, and the issue to the troops will follow as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the question of a barrel for the new weapon has not occupied the attention of the authorities. It seems a weird thing to suggest the sheer possibility of such an oversight. But it must not be forgotten that when the Lee-Enfield rifle, with its 303 bore, was introduced, some years ago, it was very unusual difficulty was experienced in fitting it with a suitable barrel. This was after it had been brought into use in the service. So great, indeed, was the difficulty that it was at one time feared the weapon would have to be discarded altogether. The differences that stand between success and failure in these matters are so slight that an amount of care and thought expended upon them can possibly be misapplied, and when success has been obtained the elements or qualities that have constituted it should only be disturbed for the very strongest reasons.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE CAKE WALK.

The madness of the cake walk is still upon Paris. It is the principal feature of the café concert programmes, and a self-respecting opera house can do without it. Its insidious influences have reached all classes, and the most fashionable dancing academies are teaching it to their pupils. It was danced the other evening at the military ball, which is justly regarded as putting the stamp of society upon it, and it would in no way surprise me if it figured at the next evening's reception at the Elysee. Such are its fearful ravages that it may even appear on the stage at the opera in between the staid effects of Wagnerian opera. When Americanism or Negroism stoops to conquer, there is no telling to what lengths it will go. A distinguished and veteran vaudeville has suggested in print that he was not black, because the dream of his life would then be realized; he would be in the height of the mode. It is really high time that some eminent specialist discovered the cake-walk germ; otherwise, the physical effects on the boulevardier of "singing his shoulders and of trying to touch the small of his back with his hand will be most lamentable. It is clear that the Parisian bow—that distinguishing mark of gentility—will have to be relinquished. It is hopelessly old-fashioned nowadays. The young man who could bow, double-jointedly, with a backward sweep of the head that would allow the hat to fall off by itself would achieve fame in a single day.

Its Enemies.

It is a painful fact, but the cake walk, like other great inventions, has its enemies. Certain society dames have banded themselves together to prevent its introduction into their drawing rooms. In other quarters, too, where no doubt there is too old to learn new tricks, I notice a timorous depreciation of the new dance. One speaks regretfully of the national dances of France, which nowdays make but a rare appearance in the ballroom. Even the cancan, with all its impropriety, is evoked as a something better than the cake walk. At least that is a French dance. It had its illustrious exponents fifty years ago. There was Chichard and Briddid, both of whom were agile. Briddid had, as his partner

Frissette, who has been described as the last type of grisette dear to the heart of Paul de Kock. Nightly they danced it together, and Briddid, with his astonishing command over his legs, could touch the chin of his partner with his toe without disturbing his balance. Many a man now occupying a high position in the councils of the state can remember his joy in his salad days in watching the pair going through their exhilarating movements in some old-time resort of the Boulevard du Temple. Frissette came only once into contact with authority for an undue exuberance of movement. The municipal guard, who represented the law, invited her to follow him, and in a corner of the ballroom spoke to her as follows: "I am not a king, to expel you, on the contrary, I congratulate you on your new step. Will you not teach it to me?" At least that was Frissette's version of the conversation. But one may suspect the imagination of the reporter. As to Briddid, he became very respectable in his old age. He kept a little wine shop and acted regularly for the government. His partner danced herself out of all her money, and, a gray-haired woman, with the joy of life gone out of her steps and her twinkling eyes, she was glad to become an ouvrière at the Theatre de la Republique, to-day rechristened the Chateau d'Eau. The cancan, like its ancient exponents, has fallen upon evil days. It is still danced in certain haunts in Montmartre, but the old prestige has gone from it. It is vulgar, and attracts only the cheap tourist, who fancies he is seeing life. Perhaps the cake walk will fall one day, too, but in the meantime the Parisian is getting a little healthy exercise in unaccustomed portions of his anatomy.

The Polka and Lancers.

The prince of nocturnes, M. Ernest Rium, tells us of the popularity which the polka and the lancers had in their day in Paris. The polka came from Germany, but then events had not caused its decline. Paris seized upon it eagerly. There were polka hats and polka paletots and polka "bifticks." A play was called "Polkamania," and exhibited the floor of a dancing room giving way and falling upon the heads of innocent people below. At present the cake walk has not killed anybody, even on the stage; that is a triumph in store for it, perhaps. — Pall Mall Gazette.

WORST YET.

Old Boarder—That's a queer-looking butter dish, Mrs. Hasher.
Mrs. Hasher—Yes; and I'm awfully proud of it, too. It has been in our family for more than a hundred years.
Old Boarder—Indeed! Sort of hair-loom, as it were.

IMAGINE THIS.

Mrs.—"So you belong to an anti-slavery league. Have you accomplished much good?"
May—Yes, indeed. Why, we have persuaded some of the South Water street teamsters to say, "Oh, fudge" when their teams tangle up.

RADIUM NOW ONLY \$900,000 A POUND.

It was indeed comforting to learn recently, in a cable dispatch from London, that the price of radium had been reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$900,000 a pound. Many had come to the conclusion that a million dollars for one small pound was rather exorbitant and were preparing to do without it.

An English chemist has made the public announcement that he is ready to sell the precious metal at the rate of eight shillings a milligram, or at the rate of \$2,000,000 for every two and three-tenths pounds—in other words, a kilo. He has made no wholesale price, chiefly because he has only about one hundred milligrams on hand. In the entire world the chances are that there will be no over-supply before spring.

Radium is a scientific sensation. It is said to be the most important discovery in the last generation, and epochal in the history of science. Briefly described, it is a powder, a combination of metals, which gives off a light almost as strong as the light of the sun. It is as far ahead of Röntgen rays, the scientific sensation of six years ago, as these rays are ahead of twilight.

Rays are piercing. When with the so-called X-ray scientists actually photographed the bones of living persons, laymen were awed. This accomplishment would be the merest child's play for radium. With it a photograph can be taken through three feet of lead or a foot of iron. Its value to surgery, to medicine and to physical science cannot even be approximated. To modern scientific research, it is what the discovery of the telescope was to astronomy.

One wee bit of the almost priceless metal is in New York. It was brought there by a leading electrical engineer and scientist, who prefers, for the present at least, to have his name kept from the press. His portion was obtained from the discoverers in Paris, and being only as much as one can hold between his thumb and forefinger, it is worth \$90. With it he, in conjunction with two leading surgeons, is making experiments which promise to be of inestimable benefit to medicine.

Others in Paris, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Rome are making experiments along the same lines, and it is a spirited race to see which will come out ahead and thus record itself as the first person to make practical and advantageous use of the new discovery.

With its rays, which escaped through many thick wrappers, the New York man took a photograph in a dark and almost hermetically sealed room. In a dark room it glows like phosphorus. Carried in one's pocket it causes a bluish

tinge on the body, exactly like sunburn. The strength of the pure metal is almost beyond belief. Professor Curie, of Paris, the discoverer, says he would not dare to trust himself in a room with a kilo of pure radium, as it would without doubt destroy his eyes, burn all the skin off his body and perhaps cause instant death. From carrying a small metallic case, containing a small bit of the metal, under his arm, he sustained a burn which was fifty days in healing.

Woman as Discoverer. Mme. Sklodowska Curie was associated with her husband in the experiments which led to the discovery of the metal. They had found that a metal known as uranium possessed great radio activity, and later discovered a still greater radiant substance, which, in honor of Marie Curie, a Polish woman, was named "polonium." This led them to believe that there was a metal of even greater radio activity, and they finally came upon radium. It will never be plentiful, because of the great quantity of other substances, which are themselves, which are required to produce it. To obtain one kilo (two and three-tenths pounds) 5,000 tons of uranium residues must be treated.

The new metal differs from sulphate of lime and compounds of barium, calcium, strontium, uranium, etc., which possess the property of glowing in the dark, in that radium requires no exposure to light to become incandescent, but will glow for months and years for all any one knows, and will even cause other substances to become radio active. It is a white crystalline powder, which, in the light, looks innocuous and harmless, but when in the dark glows like steel melted to its highest pitch. And whether it be in daylight or dark, it is constantly sending out the rays, which can pierce three feet of iron, take photographs in closed trunks and burn through metallic cases. So far as is now known, it retains its full strength perpetually. Its rays travel almost as fast as sunlight.

The metal could, of course, be used for heating, generating power or for a reduced amount of the present—\$2,000,000 a kilo—it is not likely that it will be used extensively for anything. Its ultimate use will be as an aid to surgeons, physicists and medical practitioners, and to each of them, it is said, it will be an invaluable assistant. Doctors predict that it may prove efficacious for the treatment of many diseases which now run their course practically undisturbed by the best treatment.

Leading scientists all over the world are just now looking with keenest anxiety to the results of experiments being made with the singular metal.

HOW HERRINGS CHANGE NATIONALITY.

The smuggling of frozen and salted herring into the United States, from Newfoundland, which is just now arousing public attention again, was investigated in 1894 by a special agent of the treasury, who reported that a very large traffic was carried on in this line. The proposal to investigate the matter, however, was fought off by one Federal officer after another without any avowed reason. Converse J. Smith, then, as now, of the special agents' force, said that the subject had not been investigated earlier by his agency because "of circumstances which then existed," but which he did not specify.

At last, however, an inspector of customs was dispatched to Newfoundland with instructions to keep his chief acquainted with the loading and clearances of American vessels procuring cargoes of herring in Newfoundland, and to advise him of the date of their probable arrival in Gloucester or Boston, while another inspector was detailed to keep watch at the other end of the route, make note of the arrival of herring vessels, and interview their masters and men particularly as to the sources of their cargoes, how they were procured, and the sales and uses of the fish. Thus, although the then collector of Gloucester appeared extremely reluctant to furnish information or otherwise assist in the investigation, a great deal was accomplished.

A Lusty Infant Industry. American vessels would fit in to November and December, and go to Newfoundland to get early cargoes, which were then frozen, or salted, after the catch, and brought to American markets for sale. Theoretically, these fish were admitted free, as the "product of American fisheries," the assumption being that they were caught by the crews of the American vessels. The industry began as an export to the winter of 1893-94, and developed every year with an increase of tonnage till in the season of 1899-1900 there were 91 New England vessels—74 from Gloucester alone—engaged in the traffic.

A prominent Gloucester ship owner is quoted as remarking in the hearing of the investigator: "I own and fit out several vessels to Newfoundland each year, and they all bring back herring, and I obtain for them free entry at the Gloucester custom house. We Gloucester men engaged in this industry leave with the Newfoundlanders each year, in round figures, between \$50,000 and \$75,000, which, of course, we give them for their fish. We claim that the fish are the products of the American fisheries, and we will do so until the contrary is proved."

Newfoundlanders Hold Their Own. As herring are an inshore fish and never get into the high seas except here and there in individual cases by accident,

a herring cargo brought back to the United States by one of these American vessels is presumptively a herring of the bounty of the Newfoundland fishermen or fish dealers.

The plea, however, upon which the shipmasters entered their cargoes free as products of American fisheries, was that the herring were actually caught by the ship's crew, with the assistance of some of the Newfoundland fishermen; and the treasury department, in a decision rendered by December, 1899, recognized the claim, so far as to remark that since the troubles in Fortune Bay, in 1877, when American fishermen's nets were destroyed by the inhabitants, the vessel driven off, it had been found expedient to propitiate the natives by making them peculiarly interested in the procurement of the fares of the vessels.

Authorities Know the Truth. An affidavit, made by a reputable and prominent merchant of Newfoundland, whose name was furnished in confidence to the secretary of the treasury, says that Newfoundlanders, who were not hired by the day or hour to catch herring for Americans; but that American captains hired natives to help freeze, cure, salt, or otherwise process the fish, and sold the fish to the American ships. Another respectable authority, a leading member of the Newfoundland ministry, stated confidently that the bulk of the herring obtained by American fish vessels in the southern coast of Newfoundland was purchased from the Newfoundlanders for cash, and a limited quantity for barter. As a rule, the fish were frozen on shore by natives, and in some instances caught, and held in store, awaiting the arrival of American vessels, when they were sold to the highest bidder for cash.

The Fish Are Americanized. The statements of the masters of the vessels themselves, procured by government officers, show that 95 per cent. of the herring brought in had been obtained in waters sometimes 55 to 60 miles inland, where their vessels would not be allowed to fish in any event. The oaths taken by these same masters in order to procure free entry for their fish are marvels of ingenious evasion or mental reservation. Warm-out seizures had been taken to Newfoundland to be sold or traded to natives for herring, but ostentatiously put aboard to give the idea that the American vessels were going to do their own catching. In one case American lumber was actually used to stop the holes in a wharf in Newfoundland on which some herring were to be frozen, so as to "Americanize" the fish.—New York Post.

SOMEWHAT BROKEN. "Was Mrs. Murphy pleased when she heard her husband's voice on the phonograph?" "Very much so."

"But the record was scratched and his speech sounded incoherently?" "Yes, she said it sounded just like him talking when he came home from the club."

VERY PACIFIC.

La Monte—"So you tried to get past the paper and the German guard and the nerve to pound you with his club. Did he give you any explanation?"

La Monte—"No, he said it was a 'peaceful blockade,' like the Germans had in Venezuela."



THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The accompanying map shows the territory in dispute between Canada and the United States. The boundary line is a subject of international dispute. The map includes geographical features like the Yukon River and the Gulf of Alaska.

J. P. WHITNEY IN TUPPER'S FOOTPRINTS

The truth is that political ambition visited Mr. Whitney rather late in life. It was in 1888 that he ran for Dundas, and was elected to the legislature in the Conservative interest. Mr. Whitney was then 45 years old. Most men get the fever in the middle thirties, that happy period, when youth are old enough to be wise and young enough to be ardent. Something happened to delay Mr. Whitney's budding for ten years—some routine, cloddish obstacle like the country convention—and then, when he burst forth, he was too late for being held back. His seething rhetoric, which has often been described in the press, may be imputed to this circumstance. He had much to say to catch up with his long silence. It was like tearing down a dam. The pent-up waters rushed forth, and pieces of the dam went with them. The fact that he began late accounts for the fierce perseverance of the man, his sturdy disbelief that he can be beaten, and his iron-clad contempt for faint-hearted or jealous rivals who advise him to retire. When a man takes forty-five years to make up his mind to go into a fight he is not going to step out of it at the end of a paltry fourteen. In this world effort must bear some proportion to aspiration. A horse becomes an adult sooner than a man, but a man lives longer.

Will Be Premier at 98. In the fitness of things Methuselah must have attained his majority when he was about two hundred and eighty years of age. Up to that time he had growing pains. Sir Charles Tupper entered public life at thirty-four, was Premier of the province for a couple of months at seventy-five, and then, at eighty, he was Premier of Ontario in 1901, being then within two of the hundred year mark. Again, taking Sir Charles Tupper for our major premise, we have this: If 24 equals 80 then 45 equals 106. In other words, Mr. Whitney will retire from the political arena A. D. 1931, having then reached the venerable age of 106. Everything seems to indicate that Mr. Whitney is either a night-blooming cereus—beg pardon, cereus—or a century plant. What are fourteen years in a cycle of history? What are fourteen years in a spacious future like that? Why should Mr. Whitney give up now? Why, rather, shouldn't he grit his teeth and spit on his hands for a strong pull? He knows that a strenuous chase is a long one, and a long chase is a stern one. He realizes that the July week are in front of him. The stars and the higher mathematics for old Whitney that he has plenty of years to do things in. Why shouldn't he feel young and look it?

Sir Richard's Little Joke. "Twas only a merry jest of Sir Richard Cartwright's which traced a remote relationship between Oom Paul Kruger and Charles Tupper. The Tupper household has never been rebels, it is true, where the bread is buttered, Sir Charles entered public life a Conservative, remained a Conservative through all the mutations of circumstances—in forty-five years and stopped out of it a Conservative five years after the butter had stopped.

Dr. Tupper came through his first campaign with an inside somewhat chafed, but a reputation greatly enhanced. The young man of 34, defeated Joseph Howe, the great Liberal, the strongest orator of Nova Scotia, the strongest, grandest planet in those skies, the man

who was to have been our prize statesman, but who four-fused at the critical moment. It was in this campaign that Sir Charles won his sobriquet, the War Horse of Cumberland. The constituency of Cumberland is composed largely of coal miners. It could hardly follow the poetic flights of Joseph Howe; it got mixed up on his adjectives, and his perorations were miles over its head. But Cumberland could understand a War Horse. There was always a great deal of shouting, kicking, clapping, about Sir Charles's speeches. He could be approached by the lowest fellow, and he had a plenty of horse sense. It liked to see the other fellow tripped, and Sir Charles has always dealt in the tongue of an ass.

The fond affection of a father is one of the most beautiful things in nature. The love of Sir Charles for his second son was admirable but disastrous. His nepotism was not nearly so acute as Lord Salisbury's, but it had not the same material to advance or the same rancor in. It rarely falls to any family to have two Piths, to have a Bonaparte and a Charles-James Fox to eclipse the fame of his father; or a Horace Walpole to carry his eminence along a different line. And yet Sir Hilbert was the brains of his house. Hilbert had his tricks of speech, his manner. He could talk seven hours at a time. He dressed like the baronet, and fell in with his views. Was it a wonder that Hilbert came Jacob over to have the hereditary title and the country seat if he needed one. It was only fair that the cadet of the house should have the public career and hand down to posterity the Tupper notions of what Tupper was good for Canada and good for the Tupper. In the fish and power this bubble so ran away with Sir Charles that it burst in the newspapers about Sir Hilbert's eldest son, who was destined for parliament. And then the people fearing a third generation of Tupper, rose up in the night and toppled the house of cards over. Still the great heart of humanity must go on to the father who made this on the apple of his eye.—H. F. G. in Toronto Star.

JUST THE NAME. "I am going to write for our H. to come home from town," said Mr. Crawford, with a worried expression. "What's the matter, Silas?" asked Mrs. Crawford.

"Why, this paper says he was seen down town in a trap Sunday. I ain't going to have our boy falling in any traps, by rick!"

TEAMS FOR SPRINKLING.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, March 9th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for one or two pairs of horses of sufficient strength to draw a street sprinkler or sprinklers when and where required. The parties tendering must state their rate per hour for day and night work for each pair of horses; they will be required to furnish harness and driver for each team; provide feed for horses and furnish water. Corporation will furnish sprinklers, water and whistles. The work must be done to the satisfaction of the City Council. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 5th, 1903.



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For further information apply to A. D. CHARLTON, C. E. LANG, A. E. A. F. A. Vancouver, B. C. Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

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For time tables, etc., address Geo. W. Vaux, Asst. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Room 917, 135 Adams St., Chicago.

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If you want your carpets cleaned and re-laid promptly and satisfactorily before the spring rush commences, ring up BROCK & O'NEILL, 52 Fort St.

NOTICE.

RE DAVID KELPATRICK, DECEASED. All persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named deceased are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof, after which the executor will proceed to pay the same to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1903. J. P. WALLS, Solicitor for the Executor, 14 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the Municipality of North Vancouver for a transfer to A. Bertina Nelson of the license to sell liquor by retail at the Quamichan Hotel, Victoria, B. C., held by F. H. A. Nelson, deceased.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1903. A. BERTINA NELSON, Administrator of the Estate of F. H. A. Nelson, Deceased.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described land as a fishing station, viz.: Commencing at a post placed at S. E. corner of Lot 10, Range 5, C. D., on the south end of South Island, and marked R. C. G. Co.'s post, and running north along the line of lot 10 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to shore line, thence in westerly direction following shore line to point of commencement, and including in all some 40 acres.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1903. BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Agents, Per B. C. Mess.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria I intend to apply for a transfer to Front & Grant, of the said City, of the retail liquor license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail at the Windsor Hotel, corner of Government and Courtney streets, in the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1903. GEO. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE. All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the B. & N. Railway.

LEONARD H. ROLLY, Land Commissioner.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Hindmarsh, of Victoria, of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Pioneer" Saloon, situate on the northwest corner of Courtney and Store streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1903. ANDREW RUSTA.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY. CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 40. EFFECTIVE FEB. 1st, 1903.

Northbound	Southbound	Northbound	Southbound
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Victoria	9:00	Victoria	5:00
Shawigan Lake	10:30	Shawigan Lake	4:30
Duncan	11:30	Duncan	4:00
Nanaimo	12:40	Nanaimo	3:45
Esquimalt	1:00	Esquimalt	3:30
At Wellington	12:55	At Wellington	3:15

THROUGH TICKETS TO GREYTON. Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, except Sunday, connecting with North and South-bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$2; Return, \$3.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI. Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning leaves Alberni Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$3.50; Return, \$6.00.

Excursion Rates in effect to all points good Saturdays and Sundays. A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawigan Lake, tickets good Saturdays and Sundays.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE. To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent.

CHINA AND JAPAN SAILINGS. EMPRESS OF INDIA. MAR. 22. EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MAR. 29.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS. AORANGI. MAR. 6. MOANA. APRIL 5. MIOWERA. MAY 1.

For further particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C. H. H. ABBOTT, 55 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT. Princess Mar. March 3rd, 11 p. m. To Northern B. C. way ports, 1st and 2nd of each month, 11 p. m.

To Westminister, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m. To Aboussat, Bear River and way ports, 1st of each month, 11 p. m. To Cape Scott and way ports, including Quatsino, 10th of each month, 11 p. m.

To Quatsino and way ports, 10th and 20th of each month, 11 p. m. For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to E. J. COYLE, Manager, Victoria, B. C. H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

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NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Hindmarsh, of Victoria, of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Pioneer" Saloon, situate on the northwest corner of Courtney and Store streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1903. ANDREW RUSTA.

FOR South-Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA, S. P. M. Queen, Mar. 20, 20 p. m. LEAVE SEATTLE, P. A. M. City of Seattle, Mar. 21, 10 a. m. LEAVE SEATTLE, P. A. M. City of Seattle, Mar. 21, 10 a. m. LEAVE SEATTLE, P. A. M. City of Seattle, Mar. 21, 10 a. m.

For further information, obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamer or sailing dates. R. H. FLETCHER & CO., Agents, 61 Ward St., Victoria, B. C. G. B. W. ANDREWS, North-Western Passenger Agent, 113 James St., Seattle, Wash. W. MILLER, Gen'l. Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO TICKET OFFICE, 4 New Montgomery St. O. D. DICKSON, General Passenger Agent, 10 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, March 12. S. S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, March 21, 2 p. m. S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, March 24, 10 a. m. J. D. SPENCER & BROS., Gen'l. Agents, San Francisco. O. F. RIVERS & CO., LTD., Victoria, Spokane, Wash.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y Co., Nelson & Ft. Sheppard R'y Co., Red Mountain R'y Co., Washington & C. N. R'y, Van., Vic., & E. R'y & N. Co.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Roseland, Nelson, Spokane, Portland and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. for points east, west and south; connects at Roseland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific R'y. Connects at Nelson with the E. R. & N. Co. for Kamie and K. R. points. Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Greenwood. Effective Nov. 22, 1902.

Leave. 9:25 a. m. Spokane. 5:45 p. m. 10:15 a. m. Roseland. 8:10 p. m. 7:00 a. m. Nelson. 8:00 p. m. 11:00 a. m. Grand Forks. 4:00 p. m. 9:15 a. m. Republic. 8:45 p. m.

THE FALL OF THE FETISH.

The Author of "Made in Germany" Continues That the Free Trade Doctrine Must Be Subject to Revision in the Light of Changing Circumstances.

There is a legend of St. George, the Protector of England, which relates how he was hailed by a statue of Apollo, and commanded to do sacrifice to it; but the Saint, instead, challenged the evil spirit in the statue, which forthwith fell to pieces. That is what is happening to the free trade fetish. It had a glorious time so long as it received unquestioning worship, but of late bold spirits, instead of sacrificing to it, have started to it and denounced it. And, lo! the mighty fetish is tumbling to pieces.

Let us see how far the process of disintegration has already gone. Perhaps it will be most convenient if I recall a number of anti-Cobdenite reforms which I have had occasion to advocate during the past seven years, and which have been accomplished—if my readers will pardon the seeming egotism of a reference to my own small contributions to a great controversy. Casting back these few years, I find that the principal fiscal reforms which it was then necessary to agitate, as preliminaries to a full revolution, were the denunciation of the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany, which prevented preferential trade within the Empire; the imposition of countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar by England, acting either alone or in agreement with European powers; the re-establishment of the registration duty upon imported grains; and an export duty upon coal, so as to check the depletion of our mineral capital for the benefit of foreigners, and, at the same time, help our manufacturers towards getting cheap coal by the restriction of the export market.

I was fiercely assailed in respect to all these suggestions, and I was told, with tiresome iteration, that not only were these proposed changes retrograde and evil, but that their achievement was practically impossible, seeing that the country would not stand them; and no government would think of introducing them. With regard to the denunciation of the commercial treaties, that was declared to be frank madness, unless we wanted to plunge into disastrous commercial war with Germany; and it was even suggested that it might lead to war of another sort. The last word upon countervailing duties was declared to have been said when the government, in 1880, withdrew its bill for the ratification of an international convention, under which such duties were provided for. The notion that any government under any circumstances would ever dare to put duties upon the food of the people was laughed to scorn, and that I should have advocated anything of the kind proved me to be, without any further argument, the wildest of dreamers; and only less emphatic language was expressed regarding the re-enactment of a coal export duty.

Well, how have these proposals fared during the short period of seven years? The commercial treaties were denounced in August, 1897. There has been no denigrating controversy, war, or consequent upon the denunciation, but the beginning of preferential trade within the Empire was forthwith made by Canada, who gave the Mother Country a 25 per cent. preference on its imports entering Canada, afterwards increased to 33 1/3 per cent. Since then other colonies have foreshadowed their intention of imitating Canada, and the principle of preferential trade has been blessed at the coronation conference of colonial and Imperial statesmen. With regard to sugar, the Imperial legislature imposed countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar in 1899. A year ago England sent representatives to an international conference at Brussels, and this conference signed a convention under which the signatory powers bind themselves to impose countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar, and the Imperial government has declared that if the other powers did not agree to such a convention England would impose countervailing duties upon her own account. With regard to the duty upon imported grains, that was imposed in the present budget. With regard to the coal export duty, that was established last year, though at a small rate of one shilling a ton, instead of the five shillings suggested by those of us who had previously advocated it.

Now, all this is very encouraging. The things I have named represent but small beginnings, it is true; but they happen to be just those beginnings which are necessary in order to start the ball rolling upon the right course—just those things, in fact, which, in the view of those who wanted a return to protection, were the necessary preliminaries of full reform. The adoption, then, of these four items, following one another, two, upon a time when they were declared to be impracticable and visionary, is the finest possible omen of better things to come.

But let us try to see if there is any less pleasing light in which they may be regarded; anything to dim the promise which they hold out. There are only two directions in which such an adverse view may be sought. One is that these reforms have met with so hostile a reception from the country that further progress along the same lines is not likely; the other, that the changes were made purely for specific reasons, and are not to be taken in any sense as heralding more changes of the same kind. Let us take the second of these considerations first.

It is legitimate to contend that the corn and the coal duties were imposed because of the need for a larger revenue to provide for the war expenditure; but that argument has no application to the clearing of the ground for preferential trade, nor to the consent to countervailing duties against bounty-fed sugar. And there are circumstances attaching to the institution of the corn and coal duties which tell against the suggestion that their reintroduction was due to extra temporary revenue considerations. There were plenty of other possible sources of revenue; taxes upon bicycles, upon theatre tickets, upon advertisements, higher license for public houses, etc. In dozens of ways the chancellor of the exchequer might have got the extra revenue he desired without attacking the outworks of free trade. But the chancellor of the exchequer, it may be said,

proclaimed himself a Free Trader even when introducing the duties. That is so, and it is not an uncommon phenomenon in politics; and I believe, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a sincere Free Trader, with the sincerity attaching to lifelong habit. All the more significant then, in my way, that he should have led the attack. Nay, when introducing the coal export duty, he deliberately accepted the principle of protection. He said that, even if that duty checked the export of coal, he was "not quite sure that even that result would be an unmixed evil. What would happen? Either that the coal would continue to be produced in which case it would be sold more cheaply to the consumer here—or it would not continue to be produced, and it would be hauled for future consumption. I think that a part of those conflicts which can be cheaply worked has in some parts advanced during some perilously near exhaustion, and that we may be within measurable distance of the time when, owing to that, the increased price of coal may be so great as to be a material injury to our industries and to the bulk of our population." That is to say, the chancellor of the exchequer reintroduced into our fiscal system the principle resolutely discarded by the free traders, that duties might be imposed in such a way as to help home industries. And that is protection pure and simple. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced the corn duties this year, he acted with pride to the help which the miller and farmer would get. He insisted that the duties were meant to be permanent, and not simply a temporary war-expedient, and in connection with them he declared in the House of Commons that some sacrifices of the free trade principle as concerns foreign countries might well be made, in order to get free trade with our colonies.

Then, as to the other possibility—that the changes already made have met with so hostile a reception from the public that further progress along the same lines need not be anticipated. The denunciation of the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany was acclaimed by everyone; even the Cobden Club had to make as though it liked it. The signing of the sugar convention has attracted little interest, still less hostile or favorable. The ratification of those treaties which troubled to consider the matter have viewed the bounty-abolition agreement with thankfulness, and the only opposition has proceeded from the jam and sweet stuff makers, who, not content with the enormous profits they have made out of the ruin of the home and colonial sugar industries, are now agitating against the only measure which can resuscitate those industries, because the adoption of that measure might conceivably diminish their profits very slightly. But in a national view this sort of thing does not count as opposition. As to the grain duties, the case is even more striking. With one accord—and that means a lot when you are talking of the Liberal party of to-day—the Radicals rose up and filled the air with mendacious statements about taxing the people's bread. They drew their caricatures of starving children, and prophesied dear bread as a result of the duty, and generally they tried their hardest to foment a "cheap-bread" agitation. The attempt has failed miserably, and, as to the dear-bread prophecies, the loaf is no dearer now than it was before the duties were enacted. Prophecy seems, indeed, to be a lost art in these days. The free traders planned their faith upon the assertion that the country would never again submit to any import duties—upon foodstuffs, and their failure to rouse any sort of agitation when those duties were imposed has cut away the chief backbone of free trade by its demonstration that the country no longer regards import duties, even upon foodstuffs, as necessarily unbearable. So with the coal export duty. The Radicals and the coal trade raised a tremendous din. The air, to put it metaphorically, was filled with dust for the space of the few weeks during which the 1901 budget was under discussion. But the country at the time saw the hollowness and selfishness of the agitation, and to-day no one thinks at all about the coal duty.

But one more and most significant criterion of change in public opinion should be mentioned. At the beginning of last year Lord Metchum suggested to me that a petition praying for duties upon foreign competing imports should be organized, and to his public spirit and generosity a most remarkable expression of public opinion is due. We selected some twenty-four typical towns in which we circulated the petition. No preliminary meetings were held for the purpose of working up an agitation on our side; only a few days were given to canvassers in which to collect signatures; and the signatures were confined to electors. Yet, even so, the constituency like Cardiff, which returns a Radical member, and, as a port, is associated with the import trade rather than with manufactures, polled 40 per cent. of the electorate in favor of the petition. The great industrial constituency of Birmingham, long associated with free trade, polled 48 per cent. The typical labor constituency of Battersea, to mention one more, polled nearly 45 per cent. The Cobdenite fetish is assuredly tumbling to pieces when such things as these occur.—Ernest E. Williams in London Magazine of Commerce.

Catarrh is Curable

OR NOT CURABLE. Just exactly according to the way it is treated. Let alone, doctor, theoretically, or through the stomach—it's a Stayer! Attacked directly with Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, it is first alleviated; then eradicated. Thousands say so, from glad experience. In an acre, more or less, of the strongest testimonial.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes and cures. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co., 54.

THE TIMES FASHION HINTS.



Hat of panne velvet, trimmed with gray squirrel fur and one large gray ostrich plume, which extends from the right side of the hat to the back, where it falls gracefully over the hair. Beneath the upturned brim on the left side there is a bow of gray velvet.

By Book Post

The author of Red Pottage, Mary Cholmondeley, has written a new novel, Moth and Rust (1), published with three others of her stories, Geoffrey's Wife, Let Loose, and The Pitfall. The tales are intended to remind us of the futility of human plans, and are correspondingly cheerful. There is sustained power in all that the author writes. The very line of Moth and Rust is artistically perfect as the first. It is a tale of a "common" girl, who is wished in marriage by an aristocratic scion. The point of view between poor Janet and the stately Anne is so widely different a point of view, their standards so divergent, their habits of thought so contrasting that it is little wonder that the placing of the two girls in juxtaposition under the roof-tree of Janet's prospective mother-in-law is a rare instance of analytic narrative without more than realizing the pleasure of the story. Even those readers who do not like the work of Miss Cholmondeley—and I am among the number—must concede a great power of depicting interesting persons and a fine skill in the writing of the short finished story. The other in the book divides the title with the first. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal." But the rest of the divine intention is left to work itself out in our hearts.

A Whaler's Wife (2), by Frank T. Bullen, is most unimpeachable reading as a story, but no doubt a highly efficient account of whaling in the northern seas. The sincerity and directness of Mr. Bullen's work is recognized. He chants the great litany of the sea with a fine rolling voice, its storms and its calms, its daring bursts of color in the wide sunsets and its opal tints in the early morn. The strenuous work, the keen nerve and quick eye needed in every part of their business, the faithful and graphically described. The life of the captain's wife in the midst of horrid and terrifying scenes is movingly told. The innocent New England girl wedded to the terrible skipper of the whaler is made to endure a life worse than death and to suffer all the perils of the sea. But the high standard of life as evidenced in the career of her former lover, also on her husband's ship, is the redeeming possibility of the hazardous occupation. He is a simple, fearless Christian and exemplifies the Christ-life under the most trying and terrifying circumstances. The book will be an inspiration to those who are trying to withstand the temptations of the life at sea, and will be the best help a man can give to a fellow man.

The latest book by that eminent Hungarian, Maurus Jokai is his military novel The Slaves of the Padishah (3). Although the book is of so different a character from our romances and of people of widely different lives and modes of thought the genius of Jokai is so great as to break down barriers of race and creed, and of geographical location. Many of the characters of "Midst the Wild Carpathians" reappear in this sequel. The unflinching humor of the author is an international bond. His excessive sensibility, which like that of most romanticists, is temperamental, is thus corrected. His episodes are placed in the most romantic environment. And the infinite pathos of the narrative is moving in the extreme.

A beautiful little book of verses is The Ballad of the Long Ships (4), by Henry Newbolt, the editor of the Monthly Review, that excellent English publication. It consists chiefly of patriotic verses in the main war poems, of good translations and contains some original verses of unique interest. The poetry is virile, spirited and of a fine scholarship. I append one of the best poems:

THE VIKING'S SONG.
When I thy lover first
Saw, my canvas free,
And like a pirate bent
Into that dreaming sea.
The land knew no such thirst
As thou hast borne.
Now when at eve returned
I see that shore divine
Where once but watch fires burned

SEVERE COLDS and obstinate Coughs permanently cured by

Orbridge's Lung Tonic

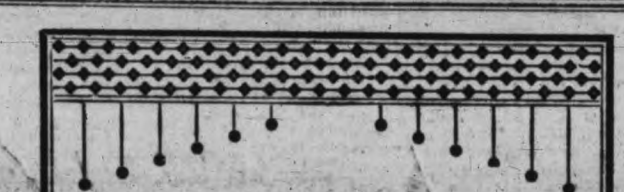
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Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, HULL, ENGLAND.
At all druggists, price 35 cents and 75 cents.

"I suffered from a long and tedious cough, which troubled me greatly, until I took a bottle of your Lung Tonic, which quite cured me." H. K. Pratt, 22 Penryn Road, Cardiff.

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TEL. 620. 102 FORT ST.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 10th day of March, 1903, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade, sewing machines, fixtures, etc., of the tailoring business lately carried on by the firm of Creighton & Co., at 30 Broad Street, Victoria. B. C. Tenders may be separate or en bloc. Stock, etc., may be inspected, and particulars will be furnished on application to H. S. DALL, High Street or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. S. DALL, Agent for Mortgagees. ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for Mortgagees.

APPLICATIONS.

Accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., from single men only, for the position of Manager of the Home for the Aged and Indigent. Salary, including board and room, at the rate of \$50 per month. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, O. M. C. Victoria, B. C., March 3rd, 1903.

NOTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Title of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to Parts of Lots 405 and 406, According to the Official Map of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, And to the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act."

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons having an adverse claim or claims not recognized by the petition herein of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, O. O. F., to those parts of Victoria City lots, numbers 405 and 406, more particularly described as follows: "Commencing at a point on the east side line of Broad Street, in the said City of Victoria, thence running in a southerly direction along the said east side line of Broad Street to its intersection with Fort Street, a distance of fifty-one feet more or less, thence easterly along the north side line of said Fort Street a distance of seventy-six feet five inches more or less, thence at right angles in a southerly direction a distance of fifty-two feet more or less, thence in a straight line to a westerly direction to a point of commencement," or can show cause why a declaration of Title should not issue to the petitioners herein under the "Quieting Titles Act," are hereby required to file a statement of his or their claim, verified by affidavit, to be filed therewith on or before Friday, the twentieth day of February next, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said declaration will be signed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and issued to the said Victoria Lodge, No. 1, O. O. F. Adverse claims and affidavits of verification must be filed at the Registry of the Supreme Court, Victoria, British Columbia, and notice of filing the same and affidavit of verification must be served upon the petitioners herein, and the same must be underwritten, Messrs. Fell & Gregory, Solicitors for the Petitioners, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

FELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

Take notice that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail at the St. George's Hotel, Reginald Road, Victoria, from James Griffiths.

Dated the 6th day of February, 1903. HUGH SIMPSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that I, A. H. Tyson, as licensee, and I, William Harrison, as holder of temporary permit, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensee for the sale of wines and fermented liquors upon the premises, the "Manhattan" Saloon, corner of Yates and Broad Streets, to Fred. Carus, the younger, alternatively, that instead of such retail license there may be granted to the said Fred. Carus, the younger, as our transferee, a license pursuant to sub-section 3, section 171, Chap. 144.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1903. (Signed) A. H. TYSON. (Signed) WILLIAM HARRISON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of timber lands, described as follows: Starting at a point 1/4 mile to S. of mouth of the Satchle River, thence easterly into Hequest Lake, at the head of Hequest Bay, V. I., and following the hills in the direction of the mouth of the Satchle River, thence crossing to the N. side of the Satchle Valley and following the hills in about W. direction until reaching the MacGregor Lake at a point about 1/4 mile N. of the mouth of Satchle River, thence to the point of commencement, including the whole of the Satchle Valley, being an area of 2,000 acres more or less.

G. R. TALBOT.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1903.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Is the Matter of an Application for Duplication of the Certificate of Title, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, of Sections Eight (8) and Ten (10), Beckley Farm (Map 657), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue duplicates of the Certificates of Title to the above lands, issued to Henry Smith on the 20th day of January and 10th day of February, 1891, and numbered 11054 and 11229a respectively.

S. E. WOOLTON, Registrar General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., 2nd February, 1903.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Lower Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, and in the Matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Act.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Irving has, by an order dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, appointed John Samuel Henry Maitland, Esquire, Barrister at Law, in the City of Victoria, to be official liquidator of the above named Company.

Dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902. B. B. TYLWORTH DRAKE, Registrar.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following foreclosures and tidal lands and territorial water rights for fishing purposes, viz: Commencing at a point planted at high water mark on the shore fronting section (7) seven, Otter District, thence following the shore line in a southerly direction two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six feet more or less, having a square frontage of one-half mile, ARTHUR HENWORTH PLYMER, Otter Point, 2nd February, 1903.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following foreclosures and tidal lands and territorial water rights, for fishing purposes, viz: Commencing at a point planted at high water mark on the shore at the southeast corner of Section seventy-eight (78), Renfrew District, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction two thousand six hundred and forty feet, having a frontage of one-half mile on said Section (78). ANDREW CREWRY.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1903.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following foreclosures and tidal lands and territorial water rights, for fishing purposes, viz: Commencing at a point planted at high water mark on the shore at the southeast corner of Section seventy-seven (77), Renfrew District, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction two thousand six hundred and forty feet, having a frontage of one-half mile on said Section 77. H. CLYDE.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1903.

GENERAL NELSON MILES--A GREAT SOLDIER

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who exercises supreme command in the United States army, is at present in London; and yesterday (writes a representative of "The Daily News") it was my privilege to interview him. He is a great strong man, full of determination. The face bears witness to a lion's heart and a powerful intellect. You picture him unashamedly in forming his plans, and unhesitatingly in executing them. He gives the impression of a man who does not permit difficulties to stand between himself and his purpose. But the manifestations of a kindly disposition are not to be mistaken. Thus, probably, this great soldier may be summed up in the phrase--robust, but not ruthless.

We had a pleasant chat.

Extensive Travel.

"You have travelled a great deal, general?" I remarked.

"Yes," he replied; and then he reviewed the ground covered: "Out at the Greek and Turkish war, then to Russia, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Russia; then back to Germany, and through France. During that time I visited all the armies and the principal military establishments in Europe; and I gave an account of my observations in a book on 'Military Europe.' Then came this journey to the Orient--a considerable stay at the Philippine Islands, and then

saddles and dead animals. On the fifth day the meat could no longer be eaten.

Two Scouts and a Rattlesnake.

"The sufferings of the little band were, indeed, intense; until, on the ninth day of the siege, success arrived. Colonel Forsyth, with two wounds and a broken leg, had directed the defence throughout. During the siege, Pet' Trudean and Jack Stilwell would occasionally creep out among the Indians, risking capture and torture. Once they were among the enemy and in imminent peril. In looking for a place in which to hide, they happened upon some yellow weeds growing up around a buffalo carcass. They crawled into the carcass and lay there. One of the mounted Indian scouts approached very near, and stood scanning the neighbourhood for over half an hour. During this period of awful suspense they found that a rattlesnake was with them in the carcass. He crawled around and made things very uncomfortable for his new neighbors. Finally 'Stilwell' spat some tobacco juice at the rattlesnake head, and this caused the creature to vacate the premises."

A Charge.

Deeply interesting are the general's reminiscences of those days of Indian warfare. Here, for instance, is his account of a charge: "Captain A. R. Chaffee made one of his bright, telling battlefield speeches; he gave the command to his men, 'Forward!' and added, 'If any man is killed I will make him a corporal.' Major Compton rode in front of his command, waving his hat, and led the charge on the hills, and as the sudden onset from all parts of the line created dismay and panic in the lines of the Indians, they retreated precipitously, and were followed for twenty miles over the roughest ground that had been seen."

Drinking Blood.

"During the chase the men tried every means of finding water, but without avail, and suffered so greatly that some of them resorted to the extreme of opening the veins of their arms and moistening their parched and swollen lips with their own blood. This expedient to relieve extreme suffering has occurred on two different occasions in my commands--at that time on the Red river of Texas, and again on the arid plains of Arizona."

In a word, General Nelson A. Miles, besides being a great soldier, is a remarkable man, and it is to be hoped that his detailed reminiscences, which have been published in America, will be rendered accessible to English readers.

THE COAST OF MANY SHIPWRECKS.

Ching, clang, clang! tolls the dismal bell on the Manacles as it is moved by the waves, by its ceaseless iteration warning sailors of the sunken reefs below. In summer, were it not for the bell, it would be difficult to realize that this is one of the most dreaded spots on a dangerous coast. The sea is blue with that intensity of peacock coloring peculiar to Cornish waters, and the little streaks of white foam which tell of hidden rocks seem to be but sea-puffs which set off the sapphires. Two masts, however, still stick out of the water--the remains of the Mohegan, which got among the fatal rocks in 1808 and stranded with terrible loss of life. The wreck seems so near--almost as if the passengers could have walked ashore, and yet it is quite a mile out, so deceptive is distance at sea.

To the right is the great fissure where the City of Paris, escaping the rocks by a miracle, ran clean on shore, and after many fruitless attempts had been made to get her off, seemed likely to remain high and dry for the rest of her days, until finally a firm of German ship-savers blew away the stony-ridge on which she rested, released the great liner, and restored her to her native element.

And so it is with all the Cornish coast. The inhabitants of each fishing village will point out places where place where a great vessel stranded, and relate the tragic tale. A "good wreck," in local parlance, is one where the destruction is complete; a "poor wreck" is one where the ship is not much injured, and is got off by the tugs. In the olden days the Cornish church clerk is said to have remarked to his vicar, "I don't see why there are prayers in the prayer-book for rain and for fine weather, and thanksgiving for them and for peace, while there is no prayer for wrecks, nor thanksgiving for a really good one when it comes."

Even better known is the story of the parson at Poughill, in "the good old days," who saw a ship foundering from his pulpit, walked hastily down the aisle to the door, while the audience, who expected a christening, sat drowsily quiescent. Very different was the scene when the parson turned round and shouted, "There's a wreck in the cove, and we'll all starve for it," and, casting aside his surplice, rushed headlong to the shore, followed by the congregation, eager for booty.

Each inlet of the Cornish coast has its history of wrecks as well as its traditions of Armada ships sunk with untold treasure. Here a big galleon, whose crew were frozen stiff and stark; there a great liner foundered in a fog; here passengers lie together in the churchyard, many of them unclaimed and unknown. Each Cornish churchyard on the coast has many such graves, although the torment of shipwrecked persons in recent times is comparatively recent. In the early years of the last century they were buried on the cliff near where the vessel was lost, as there was no knowing whether they were Christians or unbelievers. Many a mound testifies to this day to the prevalence of this practice.

The Lizard district is one of the worst parts of the coast. The danger lies chiefly in the sunken rocks, and vessels usually give the Lizard a wide berth, though sailors firmly believe that there exists some magnetic quality in the serpentine cliffs which deflects the compasses and so lures ships to their doom. The north coast of Cornwall is, however, almost as terrible.

From Padstow Point to Land's End is a watery grave by day or night.

So runs the old saying. If a ship be driven ashore between these points with a certain wind and tide, there is absolutely no help or hope for her. Mr. Barling Gould, writing of that part in the "Vicar of Morwenstow," says that not a winter passes without several wrecks occurring, and that there are men alive who can remember as many as eight in one winter.

To watch a wreck on this coast is the most terrible of all excitements; man is helpless and the elements so powerful. The doomed ship herself is so alive, the palpitations and strains and is herself an animate creature; the people on board seem so small by the side of the great mass which is now so useless; while wave after wave tears at her, leaps over her, swirls round her, licks up to the masts, then rises, and sweeps right over them, wrenches away the planks, and boils and fumes till the voices of the sea themselves seem to roar, "Ours, ours, ours." The ship is driven--plunging, swaying, heeling--on and on towards the sheer cliff, and one moment is caught by the howling mountains of green and borne forward, in another is beaten back

by a mass of seething yeast water hurled from the iron cliffs in a rebound.

The spectators wait, unconscious of feeling, or time, or anything, but the ship, "She's gone, God help them!" "No, she isn't!" "She'll be done for in a minute. Lord have mercy on them!" Then a crash!

The mass lifts out of the water for an instant; the waves will kill him before he can even be drowned, or he will be cut to bits on the jagged rocks. It is too awful. The huge blind waves lick the cliffs on which they make no impression, and are thrust back to crash against other breakers sweeping grandly in, and the shock of their meeting seems to stun the beholder, so strange and wild is the warfare, so inevitable the doom of any ship in such a sea. No vessel that gets among them stands a chance when those seas are running; the cliffs go sheer down in a precipice to the water, there is no footing for the wrecked ship, and the waves are so high that no lifeboat could even be launched.

The scene after a vessel has foundered has been graphically described by the Rev. Stephen Hawker in his "Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall." After a wreck in 1843 "the bay was tossing and heaving with a range of jagged and broken fragments of a ship; the billows rolled up yellow with corn, for the cargo of the vessel had been foreign wheat; and ever and anon there came up out of the water, as though stretched out with life, a human hand and arm. The rocks and water bristled with fragments of mast and spar and rigging, the coracle lay about in tangled masses. The rollers tumbled in volumes of corn--the wheaten cargo--and amidst it all the bodies of the helpless dead."

Nowadays the fleet and jetsam are no longer the property of the first comer. It is seized for the Crown by sighted coastguards, and it is very difficult for an honest Cornishman to get more than the merest pocket trifles from a wreck. A tale is told of one woman in the Lizard district, who picked up socks after wrecks, and got dozens and dozens of socks, and not a pair of them matched another, and although she sought and sought to get a pair her labor was never rewarded.

If a great deal of wreckage comes ashore an auction is held on the spot. The revenue officers staff the bidding at a high figure, and come down and down till some one is willing to take it, thus reversing the ordinary custom. A barrel might be started in this way at 7s. 6d., and go eventually for 4d. Sometimes portions of the beach are let by auction for a week or more to the highest bidder, and those who take these "spheres of influence" are entitled to whatever happens to come up during the time they have allotted them. This is very congenial to the Cornish temperament, for a wreck comes in bit by bit for weeks, and no one knows from tide to tide what may be his luck. The instinct which teaches Cornishmen to regard things cast up by the sea as their lawful spoil is very strong, as is illustrated by the story of the innocent curate, new to Cornwall and the sea, who found a man washed on shore, and anxious to try restorative measures he appealed to the bystanders with the query, "What do you do when you find a man apparently drowned?" And the prompt answer was, "Search is pockets."

FUNNIOSITIES.

WHAT HE THOUGHT.

Old Gentleman (near-sighted): "Who is that stranger coming up the walk, daughter?"

Daughter: "Why, that is Reggie, papa! You know I told he was coming to speak to you to-day."

Old Gentleman: "Ah, yes; I see now. Don't you know, at first I thought it was a man."

MODERN EDUCATION.

She with a geometric sector. Can trace the radius vector. And can give the sun's diameter in feet; But she cannot tell a cabbage from a beet.

FROM EXPERIENCE.

"Henry," said the woman with compressed lips, "do you remember that first met by accident on a railroad?"

"Yes," replied the hapless man sadly, "railroad accidents always turn out disastrous."

PUZZLED HER.

Sam: "Miss Snowball am in a quandary. She has six dollars."

Remus: "What do you do?"

Sam: "Why, she don't know whether it would cost more to support a husband or to do six dollars."

AS THEY DROVE IN PARIS.

Pierre: "I am pleased to say, my dear Louis, that since I challenged you to fight a duel my wife has eloped with M. Par-

A MAN OF POWER

A MAN OF COURAGE! A MAN AMONG MEN!

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, with its Free Electric Suspensory, for Weak Men, Has Restored Health and Strength to Thousands of Weak, Puny Men.



Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so, you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you, for it can restore the spark to your eye, the spring to your step and make your blood run warm with the fire of youthful vitality.

I do not ask you to take my unsupported word. I base my assertions not upon what I think my Belt will do, but upon what it has done and is doing for others. Below are samples of thousands of letters received during the last year. Do they not endorse what I say?

I received your Belt, and I must say that it is all you claim it to be. I weigh more than I ever did, and my health is better than it has been for years. --HUGH McCOMACK, Sowerby, Ont.

I have never felt any symptoms of the disease bladder troubles since I stopped using the Belt. I feel much better this winter than last year. I am now twenty pounds heavier than I was last year. --T. J. GALLAGHER, Shelburne, Ont.

I can recommend your Electric Belt to all suffering humanity. I have had a standing ailment of rheumatism and other complaints combined; it has made an entire cure of them in the little while I have used it. --JOHN NICHOLSON, Everett, B.C.

Your Belt is all that you claim it to be. I can recommend it to anyone who is suffering from rheumatism. It has cured me of indigestion as well. I used to suffer a good deal from kidney trouble, and I do not feel it at all now. --GEO. S. BROOKS, Shanty Bay, Ont.

The Belt I purchased from you last year has given me perfect satisfaction. I have felt nothing of my old trouble since last wearing the Belt, and can safely say that I am cured. --HENRY HOPKINS, Berlin, Ont.

I am very much pleased with your Belt. It has done me a great deal of good. You are welcome to use my name. I will help you all I can for what you have done for me. --PHILIP WHITNEY, Hintonburg, Ont.

I am stronger now than I ever was, and I have gone up in weight from 130 to 155 pounds. My health is something wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man. I don't think I shall ever be tired of telling every body what the Belt has done for me. I feel it a favor and consider it my duty to do so. Hoping that you will have great demand for your wonderful Belt, I might as your health-restoring, man-building Belt. --JAMES CAMPBELL, 1205 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C.

Some months ago I got one of your Belts, and to-day I would not take \$100 for it if I could not get another. --JAMES GREGG, Bridgenorth, Ont.

It is the only never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Power in Young, Middle-aged, and Old Men, Varicose Veins, Weak Back and Kidneys, Drains of Vitality, Wasted Energy, Sleeplessness, Pains in Head, Back, Chest, Shoulders, and Limbs, Female Weakness, Bearing Down Pains, and all those ailments from which women suffer. It cures after all other remedies have failed. Why? Because it restores nerve life, animal vitality, warmth and vigor to all weak parts. It makes them strong, it restores them to what nature intended them--health, vitality; and you know, dear reader, that if each organ of your body is strong and acts vigorously you will be in perfect health.

Beware of Imitations--There are dozens of them, and the belt is always a supposed "FREE GIFT" or a belt for a few dollars. Many have been victimized by such faith in electricity, as the only cure for them is a burned back (if they get any current at all). I have hundreds of these old burners that have been taken in exchange. I make an allowance on such belts. Write to me or call at my office and let me show you the difference and the pleasant sensation of a properly applied electric current.

READ WITH CARE. Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK--If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. Address

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